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BLS SURVEY REPORTS ON WORK PATTERNS AND PREFERENCES OF AMERICAN WORKERS

About 5.7 million persons were working at more than one job in 1985, according to findings from a special survey released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The dual jobholding rate--5.4 percent--was up from 4.9 percent in 1980 and was at its highest level in over two decades.

As also reported in this survey on work patterns, about 9 million persons worked at home for 8 or more hours a week as part of their regular jobs; nearly 30 million usually worked on Saturday; and about 23 million had jobs entailing either shift work or schedules outside the normal daylight hours.

These data were obtained through special questions asked in conjunction with the May 1985 Current Population Survey, the monthly survey of about 59,500 households which provides the basic labor force and unemployment data for the nation. Some other highlights and detailed findings from the survey are:

About two thirds of all workers--and an even larger proportion of the elderly ones--said they would not want to change the length of their workweek. Of the remainder, most said that, if given a choice, they would opt to work "more hours at the same rate of pay and make more money." A preference for a shorter workweek (accompanied by a reduction in earnings) was expressed by only 6 percent of the men and 9 percent of the women. Even among workers 65 years and over, less than one in ten chose this option. (See table 1.)

The 9 million persons who were reported as working at home for 8 or more hours a week as part of their sole or principal job were mostly full-time workers who did only a small part of their work at home. About two-thirds reported less than 16 hours of home-based work per week. Nearly one-half were in managerial and professional specialty occupations, and another fourth were in technical, sales, and administrative support jobs. Only about one-tenth were engaged in manufacturing activities, while over three-fourths were in service-producing jobs. About two-fifths were either

self-employed, employees of corporations which they owned, or unpaid family workers. (See table 2.)

About 70 percent of all workers were on 5-day schedules in May 1985, with the rest about equally divided between those who worked more and those who worked less than 5 days (table 3). Except for teenagers and persons 65 years and over (many of whom were working only part time), over one-half of the workers reported a 40-hour schedule (table 4). However, one in four of all workers reported their regular jobs entailed Saturday work, and one in eight reported that they usually worked on Sunday. Weekend work was particularly common among workers in agriculture and the retail trade industry and those in the service occupations. (See table 5.)

There were over 5.7 million dual jobholders--persons working at two or more jobs--in May 1985. The dual jobholding rate--5.4 percent--was slightly higher than any of the levels recorded over the last two decades, and the rate for women, at 4.7 percent, was up sharply. (It had been 3.8 percent when last measured in 1980.) About one-third of the dual jobholders were self-employed in the second job. (See table 6.)

Nearly three-fifths of all workers reported they usually worked 8 hours per day in their sole or principal jobs. However, among teenagers and persons 65 years and over, the majority worked less than 8 hours per day. (See table 7.)

Of the workers in wage and salary jobs in May 1985, about 14 percent were on flexitime or some other schedule which gave them the option to vary the starting and ending times of their work day. Flexible working hours were most common in finance, insurance, and real estate and in public administration, where they were reported by about one-fifth of the workers. (See table 8.)

About 22 percent of all workers reported schedules involving evening, night, or rotating shifts. The construction industry had the highest proportion of workers on regular daytime schedules (96 percent); the retail trade industry had the lowest proportion (59 percent). In retail trade, 20 percent of the workers (not including moonlighters) reported they usually worked in the evenings, while 10 percent were on rotating shifts. (See table 9.)

About 10.5 million workers received overtime pay--generally at time-and-a-half--for some of the hours worked in the reference week for the May 1985 survey. Nearly two-thirds of these workers reported 8 or fewer hours of overtime pay; one-fifth reported 9 to 15 hours. About one-half of the workers receiving overtime pay were in goods-producing industries, 3.9 million of them in manufacturing. (See table 10.)

Analysis of these and other data from the May 1985 survey will appear in a forthcoming issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Computer tapes and diskettes with microdata from this survey will be available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Data Development and Users' Services (202--523-1821).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The estimates in this release were obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which provides basic information on labor force, employment, and unemployment. The survey is conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census using a scientifically selected national sample of about 59,500 households, with coverage in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. The May 1985 survey was conducted during the week of May 19-25 and refers to the labor force status of individuals during the preceding week (May 12-18). The data from this survey are subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors. See the Explanatory Notes in the monthly periodical Employment and Earnings for further information on this subject.

Other information concerning this specific survey and the principal definitions used in this release is presented below.

Employed. Employed persons are those who, during the reference week for the survey: a) Did any work at all as paid civilians; (b) worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or (c) worked 15 hours or more as an unpaid worker in a family operated enterprise. Also included are those who were temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness, vacation, bad weather, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker. The data on occupation, industry, and class of worker may refer, as indicated, either to the primary or secondary jobs held during the reference week. The primary job of a person employed at two or more jobs is the job at which the greatest number of hours were worked during the reference week.

For the purposes of this release, the wage and salary workers are subdivided into the incorporated self-employed (the 2.8 million who worked for corporations which they owned) and other wage and salary workers (the 94.3 million who constituted the vast majority of the group). On the other hand, the small group of unpaid family workers were merged into the much larger group of the self-employed (unincorporated), with the combined group shown in the tables as "all other workers."

Wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, payment in kind, or at piece rates (even if they do so for corporations which they own). Self-employed workers are persons working in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Workweek preferences. The question on workweek preferences was asked only of workers who were interviewed in person. That is, this question was not asked in cases where a person was supplying information for another household member, as is often the case in this survey. This is the

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principal reason why this information was obtained for only a little over three-fourths of all workers (83.7 million out of 106.9 million). The question reads as follows: "If you had a choice, would you prefer to work: The same number of hours and earn the same money? Fewer hours at the same rate of pay and earn less money? More hours at the same rate of pay and earn more money?"

Home-based work. The data on home-based work were obtained in answer to the following question: "As part of regularly scheduled work, does.... do any of his/her work (for the specific employer or as self-employed) at home?" This question related only to the work performed at home as part of one's sole or primary job. These data, therefore, do not include any home-based work performed by dual jobholders as part of their second job.

Weekend work. It is important to note that the data relating to the number and percent of persons working on Saturday or Sunday do not include those who do so as part of a secondary job. These data relate only to the workweek pattern on the sole or primary jobs of workers.

Multiple jobholders. For the purposes of this survey, a multiple jobholder is an employed person who, during the reference week, (1) had a job as a wage or salary worker with two or more employers, (2) was self-employed and also held a wage or salary job, or (3) worked as an unpaid family worker but also had a second wage or salary job. A person employed only in private households (as a maid, laundress, gardener, babysitter, etc.) who worked for two or more employers during the survey week was not counted as a multiple jobholder. (Working for several employers is considered an inherent characteristic of private household work rather than an indication of multiple jobholding.) Also not counted as dual jobholders were those self-employed persons with additional jobs as unpaid family workers.

Hours of work. In most cases, the statistics on hours reported in this release refer to the "usual" pattern. In some cases, however, they relate to the actual number of hours worked during the reference week. (This is the case for the data on the hours paid at overtime rates and the hours of home-base work.) For persons working in more than one job, separate information was obtained as to the hours worked on the primary and on the secondary job.

Shift work. While data were also collected on the specific time of the day that workers began and ended work during the reference week, the summary information on shift work presented here is not based on such data. This information reflects merely the respondent's answers as to whether the hours usually worked constituted, "A regular daytime schedule; a regular evening shift; a regular night shift ..." and so forth. Also, these data relate only to the sole or primary jobs of individuals, and thus do not reflect those who may work in the evening or at night as part of a secondary job.

Overtime pay. The data on overtime pay are based on answers to the question: "Last week was ... paid overtime for any of the hours worked?" The data, therefore, relate to any hours paid at overtime rates, even if the worker in question worked less than 40 hours during the reference week.

Table 1. Workweek preference of employed persons, assuming no change in the rate of pay, May 1985

Characteristic	Total (in thousands)	Total who reported workweek preference (in thousands)	Percent distribution by workweek preference				Total who did not report workweek preference (in thousands)
			Total	Preferred more hours	Preferred fewer hours	Preferred current hours	
Total, 16 years and over	106,878	83,699	100.0	27.5	7.6	64.9	23,180
Wage and salary workers	97,110	76,195	100.0	27.7	7.5	64.8	20,915
Incorporated self-employed	2,831	1,963	100.0	13.7	11.4	75.0	868
All other wage and salary workers	94,280	74,232	100.0	28.1	7.3	64.6	20,048
Demographic characteristics:							
16 to 19 years	6,082	3,818	100.0	55.8	3.0	41.2	2,265
20 to 24 years	13,343	9,962	100.0	42.0	5.0	53.0	3,381
25 to 54 years	63,363	51,109	100.0	25.9	8.2	65.9	12,254
55 to 64 years	9,536	7,734	100.0	14.4	7.1	78.4	1,801
65 years and over	1,956	1,609	100.0	11.3	7.2	81.6	347
Men	51,106	37,400	100.0	30.6	5.9	63.5	13,706
Women	43,173	36,832	100.0	25.5	8.8	65.7	6,341
White	81,699	64,419	100.0	26.8	7.7	65.5	17,280
Men	44,808	32,806	100.0	29.3	6.2	64.5	12,002
Women	36,891	31,613	100.0	24.2	9.4	66.5	5,278
Black	9,991	7,744	100.0	39.0	4.4	56.6	2,247
Men	4,934	3,537	100.0	42.2	3.8	54.0	1,398
Women	5,057	4,207	100.0	36.3	4.9	58.8	850
Hispanic origin	6,040	4,782	100.0	35.8	3.8	60.4	1,258
Men	3,663	2,816	100.0	39.3	2.6	58.0	848
Women	2,376	1,966	100.0	30.7	5.6	63.7	410
Industry:							
Agriculture	1,598	1,122	100.0	43.3	7.3	49.4	476
Nonagricultural industries	92,682	73,110	100.0	27.8	7.3	64.8	19,572
Mining	961	716	100.0	25.6	8.0	66.3	245
Construction	5,353	3,818	100.0	36.1	5.3	58.6	1,535
Manufacturing	20,271	15,820	100.0	25.8	7.5	66.7	4,451
Durable goods	12,297	9,439	100.0	25.4	7.6	67.0	2,857
Nondurable goods	7,975	6,381	100.0	26.4	7.3	66.3	1,593
Transportation and public utilities	7,087	5,355	100.0	23.5	7.8	68.7	1,732
Wholesale trade	3,701	2,887	100.0	26.3	7.4	66.3	814
Retail trade	15,663	12,000	100.0	37.3	6.4	56.3	3,662
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,096	5,013	100.0	23.5	8.0	68.6	1,083
Services	28,499	23,396	100.0	26.5	7.8	65.6	5,103
Public administration	5,050	4,105	100.0	20.5	7.2	72.3	945
Occupation:							
Managerial and professional specialty	22,038	17,752	100.0	18.0	9.7	72.3	4,286
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29,490	24,008	100.0	25.6	8.3	66.1	5,481
Service occupations	13,081	10,368	100.0	38.9	4.5	56.6	2,713
Precision production, craft and repair	11,527	8,482	100.0	30.1	6.4	63.5	3,046
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,117	12,201	100.0	35.0	5.6	59.4	3,916
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,027	1,422	100.0	45.6	5.0	49.4	605
All other workers ¹	9,768	7,504	100.0	25.0	8.9	66.1	2,264

¹ Includes the self-employed (unincorporated) and unpaid family workers.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

The question on workweek preferences was asked only of those workers who were interviewed in person (rather than through proxy respondents). This is the principal reason for the large number (23.2 million) for whom no information on work preference was obtained.

Table 2. Employed persons with 8 or more hours of home-based work per week by class of worker and hours worked at home, May 1985

Characteristic	Total (in thou- sands)	Percent distribution by class of worker					Percent distribution by hours worked at home		
		Total	Wage and salary workers			All other work- ers¹	Total	8 to 15 hours	16 hours or more
			Total	Incor- porated self- employed	All other wage and salary workers				
AGE, SEX, RACE, AND HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Total, 16 years and over	6,976	100.0	67.4	7.7	59.7	32.6	100.0	67.2	32.6
16 to 19 years	95	100.0	63.2	3.2	60.0	36.6	100.0	63.6	36.2
20 to 24 years	421	100.0	81.5	3.1	76.4	16.5	100.0	73.5	26.5
25 to 54 years	6,965	100.0	69.2	8.0	61.2	30.8	100.0	66.9	31.1
55 to 64 years	1,106	100.0	61.5	7.4	54.0	36.5	100.0	62.6	37.4
65 years and over	372	100.0	36.1	6.2	27.9	63.9	100.0	40.7	59.3
Men	5,019	100.0	66.9	10.3	56.6	33.1	100.0	70.7	29.3
Women	3,959	100.0	67.9	4.3	63.6	32.1	100.0	62.6	37.4
White	6,395	100.0	67.1	7.7	59.4	32.9	100.0	66.9	33.1
Men	4,734	100.0	66.7	10.3	56.3	33.3	100.0	70.5	29.5
Women	3,661	100.0	67.7	4.3	63.4	32.3	100.0	62.3	37.7
Black	399	100.0	71.7	5.3	66.3	28.3	100.0	68.9	31.1
Men	174	100.0	66.5	8.2	60.3	31.5	100.0	70.4	29.6
Women	225	100.0	74.1	3.2	70.9	25.9	100.0	67.7	32.3
Hispanic origin	279	100.0	72.2	6.0	66.2	27.6	100.0	69.0	31.0
Men	144	100.0	69.5	9.4	60.1	30.5	100.0	76.3	23.7
Women	135	100.0	75.0	2.3	72.6	25.0	100.0	61.3	38.7
INDUSTRY									
Agriculture	623	100.0	16.5	4.7	11.9	83.5	100.0	26.0	74.0
Nonagricultural industries	8,355	100.0	71.2	7.9	63.3	28.8	100.0	70.2	29.8
Mining	78	100.0	87.6	36.4	51.2	12.4	100.0	72.9	27.1
Construction	484	100.0	48.6	20.2	28.5	51.4	100.0	73.3	26.7
Manufacturing	934	100.0	84.6	6.2	78.4	15.4	100.0	79.0	21.0
Durable goods	553	100.0	85.4	5.9	79.5	14.6	100.0	82.2	17.8
Nondurable goods	382	100.0	83.5	6.5	77.0	16.5	100.0	74.4	25.6
Transportation and public utilities	362	100.0	77.7	10.3	67.4	22.3	100.0	72.7	27.3
Wholesale trade	503	100.0	77.8	15.3	62.5	22.2	100.0	75.6	24.4
Retail trade	790	100.0	60.3	17.1	43.2	39.7	100.0	71.7	28.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	775	100.0	73.5	4.5	69.0	26.5	100.0	69.7	30.3
Services	4,148	100.0	68.8	4.6	64.1	31.2	100.0	65.5	34.5
Public administration	281	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	88.3	11.7
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	4,373	100.0	60.6	6.1	72.4	19.4	100.0	77.3	22.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,427	100.0	71.8	9.1	62.6	28.2	100.0	69.7	30.3
Service occupations	715	100.0	41.3	2.1	39.2	58.7	100.0	29.7	70.3
Precision production, craft and repair	578	100.0	46.4	9.7	36.7	53.6	100.0	70.5	29.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	296	100.0	45.9	5.3	40.7	54.1	100.0	62.7	37.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	587	100.0	14.2	4.3	9.9	65.8	100.0	25.7	74.3

¹ Includes the self-employed (unincorporated) and unpaid family workers.

sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not

Table 3. Number of days per week usually worked by employed persons at their sole or principal job, May 1985

Characteristic	Total (in thou- sands)	Percent distribution by days usually worked						
		Total	1 to 3 days	4 to 4 1/2 days	5 days	5 1/2 days	6 days	7 days
Total, 16 years and over	106,878	100.0	8.3	6.1	69.9	3.1	9.2	3.4
Wage and salary workers	97,110	100.0	8.2	6.0	72.9	2.8	7.7	2.4
Incorporated self-employed	2,831	100.0	4.4	5.3	44.1	9.8	27.3	9.1
All other wage and salary workers	94,280	100.0	8.3	6.1	73.8	2.6	7.1	2.2
Demographic characteristics:								
16 to 19 years	6,082	100.0	28.1	13.7	43.0	1.6	9.4	4.3
20 to 24 years	13,343	100.0	9.0	6.9	70.9	2.2	9.0	1.9
25 to 54 years	63,363	100.0	5.8	5.2	77.6	2.8	6.8	1.9
55 to 64 years	9,536	100.0	7.3	5.2	77.3	2.6	5.5	2.2
65 years and over	1,956	100.0	27.4	10.4	51.0	1.5	4.8	4.8
Men	51,106	100.0	5.7	4.8	74.1	3.6	9.2	2.6
Women	43,173	100.0	11.4	7.5	73.5	1.4	4.6	1.6
White	81,699	100.0	8.4	6.1	73.2	2.7	7.3	2.2
Men	44,808	100.0	5.5	4.8	73.8	3.8	9.5	2.7
Women	36,891	100.0	11.9	7.8	72.5	1.4	4.7	1.7
Black	9,991	100.0	7.8	5.4	78.0	1.2	5.9	1.7
Men	4,934	100.0	7.3	5.1	76.5	1.6	7.4	2.0
Women	5,057	100.0	8.2	5.8	79.4	.9	4.4	1.3
Hispanic origin	6,040	100.0	5.4	5.1	77.3	2.0	8.2	2.1
Men	3,663	100.0	4.0	4.5	76.1	2.7	10.2	2.5
Women	2,376	100.0	7.6	6.0	79.2	.9	5.0	1.4
Industry:								
Agriculture	1,598	100.0	11.6	6.7	43.8	6.5	20.5	10.9
Nonagricultural industries	92,682	100.0	8.2	6.1	74.3	2.5	6.9	2.0
Mining	961	100.0	3.1	3.8	71.5	4.1	11.6	6.0
Construction	5,353	100.0	5.5	6.0	78.7	1.8	6.4	1.5
Manufacturing	20,271	100.0	2.7	3.5	84.4	2.8	5.5	1.3
Durable goods	12,297	100.0	2.0	2.8	85.4	3.0	5.7	1.1
Nondurable goods	7,975	100.0	3.7	4.6	82.8	2.0	5.2	1.6
Transportation and public utilities	7,087	100.0	4.4	4.1	81.5	2.0	6.2	1.8
Wholesale trade	3,701	100.0	5.0	3.7	78.0	5.5	6.8	1.0
Retail trade	15,663	100.0	14.2	11.1	55.0	3.2	13.9	2.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,096	100.0	4.4	3.6	81.4	3.0	5.4	2.2
Services	28,499	100.0	12.2	6.8	71.5	2.0	5.2	2.4
Public administration	5,050	100.0	5.9	4.3	84.0	1.2	2.8	1.7
Occupation:								
Managerial and professional specialty	22,038	100.0	5.8	3.8	78.2	3.4	6.3	2.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29,490	100.0	8.5	6.2	75.2	2.4	6.3	1.5
Service occupations	13,081	100.0	18.2	10.9	58.4	1.4	8.2	2.9
Precision production, craft and repair	11,527	100.0	3.6	4.2	79.8	3.0	7.8	1.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,117	100.0	5.7	6.4	76.7	2.2	7.1	1.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,027	100.0	15.3	6.0	47.9	4.9	16.9	9.0
All other workers ¹	9,768	100.0	9.4	7.2	40.1	6.3	23.5	13.3

¹ Includes the self-employed (unincorporated) and unpaid family workers.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not

sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 4. Number of hours per week usually worked by employed persons at their sole or principal job, May 1985

Characteristic	Total (in thou- sands)	Percent distribution by hours usually worked						Mean hours usually worked
		Total	Less than 20 hours	20 to 34 hours	35 to 39 hours	40 hours	41 hours or more	
Total, 16 years and over	106,878	100.0	7.7	12.0	7.1	50.7	22.6	38.7
Wage and salary workers	97,110	100.0	7.4	11.7	7.4	53.4	20.2	38.3
Incorporated self-employed	2,831	100.0	3.7	7.9	3.8	21.8	63.0	48.4
All other wage and salary workers	94,280	100.0	7.5	11.8	7.5	54.3	18.9	38.0
Demographic characteristics:								
16 to 19 years	8,082	100.0	35.0	32.9	5.8	21.3	5.2	25.0
20 to 24 years	13,343	100.0	7.7	15.9	7.0	53.8	15.9	37.0
25 to 54 years	63,363	100.0	4.3	8.5	7.5	58.1	21.8	39.8
55 to 64 years	9,536	100.0	6.4	11.2	8.5	57.3	18.5	38.1
65 years and over	1,956	100.0	28.9	28.4	9.3	25.1	8.4	27.9
Men	51,106	100.0	4.7	6.7	4.3	57.7	28.6	40.6
Women	43,173	100.0	10.7	17.9	11.2	50.3	9.9	34.9
White	81,699	100.0	7.6	11.8	7.3	53.2	20.1	38.1
Men	44,808	100.0	4.6	6.3	4.2	56.8	28.1	40.9
Women	36,891	100.0	11.2	18.4	11.1	48.8	10.5	34.7
Black	9,991	100.0	6.7	12.0	9.2	61.5	10.7	37.2
Men	4,934	100.0	5.6	9.3	5.5	64.6	15.0	38.5
Women	5,057	100.0	7.7	14.7	12.8	58.4	6.4	35.9
Hispanic origin	6,040	100.0	5.7	10.1	6.7	63.4	14.1	38.3
Men	3,663	100.0	3.4	6.2	4.6	66.6	19.2	40.2
Women	2,376	100.0	9.3	16.1	9.9	58.4	6.3	35.3
Industry:								
Agriculture	1,598	100.0	11.3	14.5	5.3	30.2	38.7	40.7
Nonagricultural industries	92,682	100.0	7.4	11.8	7.5	54.7	18.8	37.9
Mining	961	100.0	2.2	1.1	2.6	56.8	37.3	44.4
Construction	5,353	100.0	3.9	8.1	4.1	87.0	18.9	40.0
Manufacturing	20,271	100.0	2.2	3.6	4.3	89.8	20.2	40.6
Durable goods	12,297	100.0	1.7	2.5	1.7	73.1	21.0	41.0
Nondurable goods	7,975	100.0	2.9	5.2	8.1	64.7	19.1	40.0
Transportation and public utilities	7,087	100.0	3.1	5.5	4.9	65.0	21.5	40.8
Wholesale trade	3,701	100.0	3.9	6.4	3.7	56.8	29.4	40.9
Retail trade	15,663	100.0	13.4	25.8	8.4	33.5	18.8	34.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,098	100.0	4.3	8.3	15.1	54.1	18.2	39.0
Services	28,499	100.0	11.8	15.5	9.7	47.8	15.3	35.8
Public administration	5,050	100.0	3.1	4.8	7.0	70.8	14.8	39.9
Occupation:								
Managerial and professional specialty	22,038	100.0	4.4	8.8	7.3	52.5	29.2	40.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29,490	100.0	8.0	14.8	10.1	52.8	14.2	38.8
Service occupations	13,081	100.0	17.7	24.5	9.1	39.0	9.7	32.3
Precision production, craft and repair	11,527	100.0	2.3	3.5	3.1	89.3	21.8	40.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,117	100.0	4.9	8.8	5.0	83.5	17.8	39.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,027	100.0	15.8	12.9	5.3	36.0	30.0	38.0
All other workers ¹	9,768	100.0	10.8	14.8	5.0	24.0	45.7	42.5

¹ Includes the self-employed (unincorporated) and unpaid family workers.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not

sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 5. Specific days of the week usually worked by employed persons at their sole or principal job, May 1985

Characteristic	Total (in thou- sands) ¹	Percent distribution by specific days worked						Percent who worked on Saturdays	Percent who worked on Sundays
		Total	Monday through Friday	Monday through Saturday	All 7 days	Weekend only	Other schedules		
Total, 16 years and over	106,878	100.0	62.8	10.7	4.5	0.5	21.5	27.6	12.6
Wage and salary workers	97,110	100.0	65.5	8.9	3.2	.5	21.9	25.0	11.8
Incorporated self-employed	2,831	100.0	42.0	34.5	12.0	(²)	11.5	52.5	14.8
All other wage and salary workers	94,280	100.0	66.2	8.2	2.9	.5	22.2	24.2	11.7
Demographic characteristics:									
16 to 19 years	6,082	100.0	31.3	8.3	4.9	4.5	51.0	54.6	31.0
20 to 24 years	13,343	100.0	59.8	9.5	2.7	.7	27.3	30.8	15.2
25 to 54 years	63,363	100.0	70.7	8.2	2.7	.2	18.3	20.8	9.6
55 to 64 years	9,536	100.0	70.9	6.6	2.9	.2	19.4	18.8	8.7
65 years and over	1,956	100.0	46.0	5.9	5.3	1.0	41.8	24.0	13.7
Men	51,106	100.0	66.8	11.2	3.6	.5	17.8	26.0	12.0
Women	43,173	100.0	65.4	4.5	2.1	.6	27.4	22.1	11.4
White	81,699	100.0	65.9	8.5	3.0	.5	22.1	24.5	11.6
Men	44,808	100.0	66.8	11.7	3.8	.5	17.3	26.3	11.8
Women	36,891	100.0	64.8	4.6	2.1	.6	28.0	22.3	11.3
Black	9,991	100.0	68.2	5.9	2.4	.4	23.1	21.9	12.1
Men	4,934	100.0	67.2	7.7	2.2	.5	22.4	23.2	12.7
Women	5,057	100.0	69.1	4.3	2.5	.4	23.8	20.6	11.5
Hispanic origin	6,040	100.0	68.7	8.8	2.9	.4	19.3	24.0	11.9
Men	3,663	100.0	67.4	10.9	3.7	.2	17.8	26.1	12.8
Women	2,376	100.0	70.8	5.5	1.6	.6	21.5	20.8	10.5
Industry:									
Agriculture	1,598	100.0	40.2	26.8	14.2	.8	18.2	48.7	20.0
Nonagricultural industries	92,682	100.0	66.6	7.8	2.7	.5	22.3	23.8	11.6
Mining	961	100.0	68.1	13.2	11.6	-	7.1	27.8	15.2
Construction	5,353	100.0	79.8	9.5	1.5	(²)	9.3	12.3	2.0
Manufacturing	20,271	100.0	81.7	7.7	1.9	.2	8.5	12.2	4.8
Durable goods	12,297	100.0	84.1	8.4	1.2	.1	6.2	11.1	3.2
Nondurable goods	7,975	100.0	78.1	6.7	3.0	.2	12.0	14.0	7.4
Transportation and public utilities	7,087	100.0	71.2	8.2	3.2	.2	17.1	21.7	11.3
Wholesale trade	3,701	100.0	75.9	11.8	.7	.1	11.5	16.4	3.2
Retail trade	15,663	100.0	31.8	12.5	3.5	1.4	50.7	57.0	26.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,096	100.0	78.8	7.6	2.2	.1	11.3	14.9	4.6
Services	28,499	100.0	65.1	5.2	3.1	.8	25.8	21.1	12.9
Public administration	5,050	100.0	77.7	2.6	2.8	.1	16.8	14.4	10.6
Occupation:									
Managerial and professional specialty	22,038	100.0	75.5	7.4	2.9	.3	13.8	16.5	8.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29,490	100.0	65.7	7.7	1.9	.4	24.3	24.5	9.4
Service occupations	13,081	100.0	39.0	5.4	4.5	1.8	49.2	44.9	29.9
Precision production, craft and repair	11,527	100.0	76.0	10.6	2.3	.1	10.9	17.8	5.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,117	100.0	71.3	8.9	2.7	.4	16.8	19.9	9.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,027	100.0	43.7	21.4	12.6	1.3	21.0	44.5	19.4
All other workers ³	9,768	100.0	36.6	28.1	16.9	.3	18.1	53.4	20.9

¹ Includes a small number of persons who did not report specific days worked.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Includes the self-employed (unincorporated) and unpaid family

workers.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 6. Dual jobholders by class of worker and hours per week usually worked on second job, May 1985

Characteristic	Total (in thou- sands)	Percent distribution by class of worker on second job					Percent distribution by hours worked on second job			
		Total	Wage and salary workers			All other work- ers ¹	Total	1 to 8 hours	9 to 15 hours	16 hours or more
			Total	Incor- porated self- employed	All other wage and salary workers					
Total, 16 years and over	5,730	100.0	68.8	2.5	66.3	31.2	100.0	38.3	27.1	34.6
Wage and salary workers	5,369	100.0	68.7	2.7	64.1	33.3	100.0	36.2	27.1	34.7
Incorporated self-employed	56	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
All other wage and salary workers	5,311	100.0	68.4	2.7	63.7	33.6	100.0	36.1	27.3	34.6
Demographic characteristics:										
16 to 19 years	280	100.0	92.1	.1	92.0	7.9	100.0	49.3	25.1	25.6
20 to 24 years	741	100.0	82.0	.3	81.7	16.0	100.0	33.4	28.0	36.6
25 to 54 years	3,635	100.0	62.6	3.2	59.5	37.4	100.0	37.6	27.4	34.9
55 to 64 years	364	100.0	53.6	3.9	49.9	46.2	100.0	40.1	26.3	31.6
65 years and over	72	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
Men	3,271	100.0	59.3	3.2	56.1	40.7	100.0	34.6	27.4	37.9
Women	2,040	100.0	77.7	2.0	75.7	22.3	100.0	43.6	27.2	29.2
White	4,663	100.0	64.8	2.7	62.1	35.2	100.0	39.2	27.4	33.4
Men	3,038	100.0	57.9	3.2	54.7	42.1	100.0	35.6	27.6	36.8
Women	1,848	100.0	76.3	2.0	74.2	23.7	100.0	45.3	27.0	27.7
Black	326	100.0	64.6	2.1	62.7	15.2	100.0	24.7	27.3	48.0
Men	160	100.0	76.9	2.5	74.4	23.1	100.0	22.4	21.9	55.7
Women	147	100.0	94.4	1.7	92.7	5.8	100.0	27.4	33.6	36.6
Hispanic origin	168	100.0	81.0	1.3	79.6	19.0	100.0	31.3	31.9	36.7
Men	121	100.0	82.3	1.3	80.9	17.7	100.0	29.4	28.6	42.0
Women	85	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
Industry of principal job:										
Agriculture	95	100.0	61.5	.4	61.2	38.5	100.0	42.5	23.7	33.9
Nonagricultural industries	5,217	100.0	66.5	2.8	63.7	33.5	100.0	36.1	27.4	34.6
Mining	40	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	293	100.0	56.8	2.0	54.9	43.2	100.0	39.0	24.8	36.1
Manufacturing	893	100.0	53.5	2.9	50.6	46.5	100.0	34.2	26.0	39.7
Durable goods	562	100.0	49.6	2.0	47.6	50.4	100.0	33.5	25.1	41.3
Nondurable goods	331	100.0	60.1	4.5	55.6	39.9	100.0	35.4	27.5	37.1
Transportation and public utilities	339	100.0	64.0	2.6	61.4	36.0	100.0	32.7	30.8	36.5
Wholesale trade	222	100.0	55.4	3.1	52.3	44.6	100.0	32.3	31.5	36.2
Retail trade	758	100.0	78.2	1.2	77.0	21.8	100.0	34.7	25.9	39.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	329	100.0	69.8	3.4	66.4	30.2	100.0	36.9	30.0	31.1
Services	1,928	100.0	71.2	2.5	68.7	26.6	100.0	44.7	27.6	27.7
Public administration	415	100.0	66.9	6.0	60.8	33.1	100.0	26.8	28.6	42.6
Occupation of principal job:										
Managerial and professional specialty	1,535	100.0	63.1	4.3	58.9	36.9	100.0	46.3	26.8	26.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,564	100.0	72.4	2.8	69.8	27.8	100.0	36.0	30.0	32.0
Service occupations	824	100.0	78.2	2.2	76.0	21.6	100.0	33.2	28.1	38.7
Precision production, craft and repair	591	100.0	50.2	1.9	48.3	49.8	100.0	35.7	20.2	44.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	642	100.0	59.3	.7	58.6	40.7	100.0	24.8	28.9	46.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	136	100.0	65.8	.3	65.5	34.2	100.0	52.4	20.4	27.2
All other workers ¹	361	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	39.8	28.5	33.7

¹ Includes the self-employed (unincorporated). Excludes unpaid family workers, who, by definition, cannot be dual jobholders.

² Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not

sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 7. Number of hours per day usually worked by employed persons at their sole or principal job, May 1985

Characteristic	Total (In thou- sands)	Percent distribution by hours usually worked						Mean hours per day
		Total	Less than 6 hours	6 to 7 hours	8 hours	9 to 10 hours	11 hours or more	
Total, 16 years and over	106,878	100.0	11.2	9.8	57.8	16.2	4.9	7.9
Wage and salary workers	97,110	100.0	10.5	9.7	60.7	15.0	4.2	7.9
Incorporated self-employed	2,831	100.0	7.3	6.4	29.1	38.7	18.6	9.1
All other wage and salary workers	94,280	100.0	10.6	9.8	61.6	14.3	3.8	7.8
Demographic characteristics:								
16 to 19 years	6,082	100.0	48.9	16.2	28.5	4.5	1.8	5.9
20 to 24 years	13,343	100.0	12.7	11.2	60.4	12.8	2.9	7.7
25 to 54 years	63,363	100.0	6.0	8.5	65.0	16.2	4.3	8.1
55 to 64 years	9,536	100.0	8.9	10.2	66.7	11.4	2.8	7.8
65 years and over	1,956	100.0	33.8	19.6	37.7	6.9	1.9	6.5
Men	51,106	100.0	6.7	5.6	62.7	19.5	5.5	8.2
Women	43,173	100.0	15.2	14.7	60.3	8.1	1.7	7.4
White	81,699	100.0	10.6	9.7	60.6	15.1	3.9	7.9
Men	44,808	100.0	6.5	5.5	61.8	20.5	5.8	8.3
Women	36,891	100.0	15.6	14.9	59.1	8.6	1.7	7.4
Black	9,991	100.0	10.7	10.3	68.4	8.2	2.4	7.7
Men	4,934	100.0	8.7	6.5	69.6	12.0	3.2	7.9
Women	5,057	100.0	12.7	14.0	67.2	4.5	1.6	7.5
Hispanic origin	6,040	100.0	9.4	9.1	68.4	10.1	3.0	7.8
Men	3,663	100.0	6.4	5.5	70.5	13.6	4.0	8.1
Women	2,376	100.0	14.1	14.7	65.1	4.6	1.5	7.4
Industry:								
Agriculture	1,598	100.0	17.5	6.9	37.2	29.2	9.2	8.0
Nonagricultural industries	92,682	100.0	10.5	9.8	62.0	14.0	3.7	7.8
Mining	961	100.0	2.1	2.6	62.5	22.3	10.4	8.7
Construction	5,353	100.0	3.3	5.7	69.5	18.0	3.5	8.2
Manufacturing	20,271	100.0	2.7	3.3	76.0	15.1	2.9	8.2
Durable goods	12,297	100.0	2.1	1.6	77.7	16.5	2.1	8.2
Nondurable goods	7,975	100.0	3.6	5.8	73.4	13.1	4.1	8.1
Transportation and public utilities	7,087	100.0	4.7	5.0	69.0	15.8	5.4	8.3
Wholesale trade	3,701	100.0	5.1	4.8	62.4	21.8	6.0	8.3
Retail trade	15,663	100.0	23.1	18.3	42.0	13.2	3.4	7.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,096	100.0	7.3	12.5	63.5	14.0	2.7	7.9
Services	28,499	100.0	14.5	12.9	57.3	11.9	3.4	7.6
Public administration	5,050	100.0	5.0	5.2	75.1	9.5	5.2	8.4
Occupation:								
Managerial and professional specialty	22,038	100.0	5.1	7.9	59.2	22.4	5.4	8.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29,490	100.0	12.7	12.4	61.8	10.9	2.2	7.6
Service occupations	13,081	100.0	25.0	17.2	47.6	6.5	3.7	7.1
Precision production, craft and repair	11,527	100.0	2.3	3.6	74.9	16.3	3.0	8.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,117	100.0	7.3	6.1	68.8	13.1	4.6	8.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,027	100.0	19.9	7.8	42.4	22.5	7.4	7.7
All other workers ¹	9,768	100.0	17.9	11.2	29.8	28.8	12.3	8.1

¹ Includes the self-employed (unincorporated) and unpaid family workers.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not

sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 8. Availability of flexitime on the sole or principal job held by wage and salary workers, May 1985

Characteristic	Total (in thousands)	Percent distribution by availability of flexitime			
		Total	Had flexitime	Did not have flexitime	Didn't know
AGE, SEX, RACE, AND HISPANIC ORIGIN					
Total, 16 years and over	94,280	100.0	13.6	85.6	0.8
16 to 19 years	6,082	100.0	14.8	84.0	1.2
20 to 24 years	13,343	100.0	12.7	86.2	1.1
25 to 54 years	63,363	100.0	13.8	85.4	.8
55 to 64 years	9,536	100.0	11.0	88.1	.9
65 years and over	1,956	100.0	20.6	78.8	.6
Men	51,106	100.0	13.9	85.2	.9
Women	43,173	100.0	13.2	86.0	.8
White	81,699	100.0	14.0	85.2	.8
Men	44,808	100.0	14.4	84.8	.8
Women	36,891	100.0	13.6	85.7	.7
Black	9,991	100.0	9.9	88.5	1.5
Men	4,934	100.0	9.1	89.2	1.7
Women	5,057	100.0	10.7	87.9	1.3
Hispanic origin	6,040	100.0	10.4	88.1	1.5
Men	3,663	100.0	10.4	88.3	1.4
Women	2,376	100.0	10.5	87.9	1.6
INDUSTRY					
Agriculture	1,598	100.0	18.9	80.5	.6
Nonagricultural industries	92,682	100.0	13.5	85.6	.9
Mining	961	100.0	9.5	90.2	.4
Construction	5,353	100.0	9.8	89.5	.6
Manufacturing	20,271	100.0	10.3	88.7	1.0
Durable goods	12,297	100.0	10.7	88.2	1.1
Nondurable goods	7,975	100.0	9.8	89.4	.8
Transportation and public utilities	7,087	100.0	12.8	86.2	1.1
Wholesale trade	3,701	100.0	18.3	80.9	.8
Retail trade	15,663	100.0	13.0	86.1	1.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,096	100.0	20.6	78.7	.7
Services	28,499	100.0	13.9	85.3	.7
Public administration	5,050	100.0	19.0	80.0	1.0
OCCUPATION					
Managerial and professional specialty	22,038	100.0	18.6	80.6	.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29,490	100.0	16.5	82.6	.9
Service occupations	13,081	100.0	10.6	88.6	.8
Precision production, craft and repair	11,527	100.0	7.7	91.5	.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,117	100.0	7.3	91.7	1.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,027	100.0	19.2	79.8	1.0

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Wage and salary workers as shown in this table exclude incorporated self-employed.

Table 9. Time of day usually worked by employed persons at their sole or principal job, May 1985

Characteristic	Total (in thou- sands)	Percent distribution by time of day usually worked						
		Total	Day time	Evening shift	Night shift	Rotating shift	Split shift	Other shifts
Total, 16 years and over	106,878	100.0	78.3	9.1	2.9	4.6	1.2	3.9
Wage and salary workers	97,110	100.0	78.3	9.6	3.1	4.8	1.1	3.1
Incorporated self-employed	2,831	100.0	88.2	2.0	.9	1.6	1.4	5.9
All other wage and salary workers	94,280	100.0	78.0	9.8	3.1	4.9	1.0	3.1
Demographic characteristics:								
16 to 19 years	6,082	100.0	38.0	39.2	4.3	9.3	1.3	7.8
20 to 24 years	13,343	100.0	72.8	12.7	3.7	6.4	1.1	3.3
25 to 54 years	63,363	100.0	82.2	7.1	2.9	4.4	1.0	2.4
55 to 64 years	9,536	100.0	83.0	6.3	2.8	3.7	1.2	2.9
65 years and over	1,956	100.0	77.1	6.8	3.6	3.2	1.9	7.4
Men	51,106	100.0	77.7	9.5	3.3	5.3	1.0	3.3
Women	43,173	100.0	78.4	10.3	3.0	4.4	1.1	2.8
White	81,699	100.0	78.3	9.5	3.0	5.0	1.0	3.1
Men	44,808	100.0	78.2	9.0	3.1	5.3	1.0	3.3
Women	36,891	100.0	78.4	10.2	2.9	4.5	1.1	2.9
Black	9,991	100.0	75.7	12.2	3.7	4.7	1.0	2.7
Men	4,934	100.0	73.0	13.2	4.0	5.5	1.0	3.3
Women	5,057	100.0	78.3	11.3	3.4	3.9	1.0	2.1
Hispanic origin	6,040	100.0	79.3	9.8	2.9	3.7	1.1	3.2
Men	3,663	100.0	78.6	9.3	3.1	4.1	1.3	3.6
Women	2,376	100.0	80.5	10.7	2.5	3.1	.8	2.4
Industry:								
Agriculture	1,598	100.0	79.8	6.7	2.4	1.2	4.7	5.2
Nonagricultural industries	92,682	100.0	78.0	9.9	3.2	5.0	1.0	3.0
Mining	961	100.0	77.8	6.5	1.5	11.6	.2	2.6
Construction	5,353	100.0	95.7	1.8	.5	.7	.1	1.3
Manufacturing	20,271	100.0	81.0	9.8	3.4	4.5	.1	1.1
Durable goods	12,297	100.0	83.4	10.3	2.6	2.8	.1	.8
Nondurable goods	7,975	100.0	77.4	9.0	4.6	7.1	.2	1.7
Transportation and public utilities	7,087	100.0	76.8	7.4	4.2	6.1	1.9	3.6
Wholesale trade	3,701	100.0	89.8	3.7	2.3	1.3	.4	2.4
Retail trade	15,663	100.0	59.2	20.3	4.3	10.2	1.5	4.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,096	100.0	90.2	3.7	1.5	1.4	.5	2.7
Services	28,499	100.0	78.7	9.4	3.4	3.5	1.4	3.7
Public administration	5,050	100.0	79.6	5.6	2.0	7.4	1.1	4.3
Occupation:								
Managerial and professional specialty	22,038	100.0	88.3	3.4	1.6	3.0	.8	2.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	29,490	100.0	80.7	8.7	2.6	4.7	.6	2.7
Service occupations	13,081	100.0	54.3	23.8	6.0	8.1	2.2	5.6
Precision production, craft and repair	11,527	100.0	86.3	6.5	2.3	3.6	.2	1.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,117	100.0	72.3	12.3	4.7	6.5	1.4	2.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,027	100.0	79.0	7.0	2.0	1.5	3.9	6.5
All other workers ¹	9,768	100.0	77.7	3.8	1.6	2.3	3.1	11.4

¹ Includes the self-employed (unincorporated) and unpaid family workers.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not

sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 10. Wage and salary workers who received overtime pay, the number of hours worked, and the rate of pay received, May 1985

Characteristic	Total who received overtime pay (in thousands) ¹	Percent distribution by overtime hours worked				Percent distribution by rate of pay received		
		Total	1 to 8 hours	9 to 15 hours	16 hours or more	Total	Time and one half	Other rates of pay
AGE, SEX, RACE, AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
Total, 16 years and over	10,528	100.0	63.8	21.8	14.3	100.0	91.8	8.2
16 to 19 years	366	100.0	67.9	20.2	11.8	100.0	95.1	4.9
20 to 24 years	1,771	100.0	63.4	22.8	13.7	100.0	92.8	7.2
25 to 54 years	7,542	100.0	63.5	21.8	14.7	100.0	91.4	8.6
55 to 64 years	792	100.0	66.0	20.8	13.4	100.0	92.2	7.8
65 years and over	58	100.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	100.0	(²)	(²)
Men	7,420	100.0	58.7	24.3	17.0	100.0	91.6	8.4
Women	3,107	100.0	78.0	18.1	7.9	100.0	92.4	7.6
White	9,381	100.0	63.9	21.9	14.2	100.0	91.9	8.1
Men	8,872	100.0	58.5	24.5	17.0	100.0	91.4	8.6
Women	2,709	100.0	77.3	15.3	7.4	100.0	93.2	8.8
Black	944	100.0	82.1	22.4	15.5	100.0	90.6	9.4
Men	822	100.0	59.8	23.3	17.1	100.0	92.9	7.1
Women	322	100.0	67.0	20.8	12.4	100.0	88.2	13.8
Hispanic origin	628	100.0	83.1	24.7	12.2	100.0	94.8	5.2
Men	473	100.0	60.7	25.0	14.4	100.0	95.8	4.4
Women	155	100.0	70.4	23.7	5.9	100.0	92.7	7.3
INDUSTRY								
Agriculture	89	100.0	43.5	41.2	15.3	100.0	82.7	17.3
Nonagricultural industries	10,439	100.0	64.0	21.7	14.3	100.0	91.9	8.1
Mining	254	100.0	42.0	20.2	37.8	100.0	98.0	2.0
Construction	790	100.0	53.8	25.7	20.5	100.0	94.1	5.9
Manufacturing	3,907	100.0	60.8	23.7	15.7	100.0	93.2	6.8
Durable goods	2,521	100.0	59.8	24.3	15.9	100.0	92.8	7.2
Nondurable goods	1,388	100.0	82.2	22.5	15.4	100.0	94.1	5.9
Transportation and public utilities	1,151	100.0	60.9	24.1	14.9	100.0	92.1	7.9
Wholesale trade	478	100.0	82.3	22.4	15.3	100.0	95.5	4.5
Retail trade	1,500	100.0	73.3	18.2	8.5	100.0	92.1	7.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	388	100.0	77.9	14.0	8.2	100.0	90.8	9.2
Services	1,570	100.0	71.3	17.9	10.8	100.0	88.1	13.9
Public administration	401	100.0	85.8	22.1	12.1	100.0	88.7	11.3
OCCUPATION								
Managerial and professional specialty	1,268	100.0	82.8	25.9	11.3	100.0	80.1	19.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,709	100.0	75.3	18.9	7.8	100.0	94.6	5.4
Service occupations	785	100.0	71.2	15.3	13.5	100.0	87.9	12.1
Precision production, craft and repair	2,441	100.0	57.8	22.9	19.5	100.0	94.2	5.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,201	100.0	58.0	24.5	17.5	100.0	93.4	8.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	124	100.0	51.7	38.7	9.8	100.0	86.3	13.7

¹ Includes a small number of persons who did not report the number of overtime hours worked and/or the rate of pay received.

² Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not

sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Wage and salary workers as shown in this table exclude incorporated self-employed.

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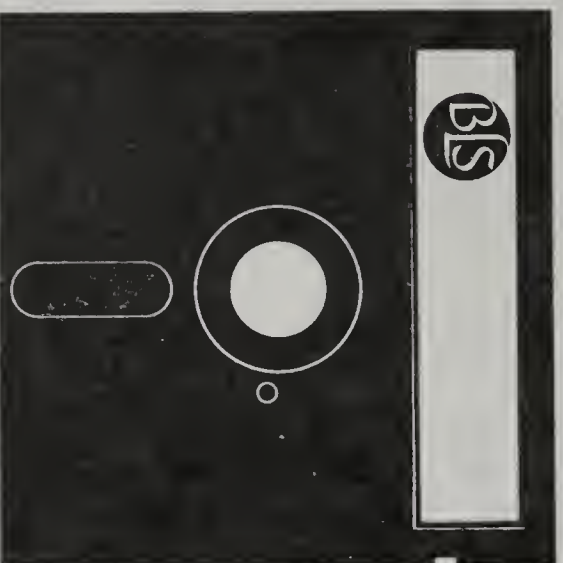
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MOST OCCUPATIONAL CHANGES ARE VOLUNTARY

Ten percent of all workers changed occupations between January 1986 and 1987, over half of them in hopes of better pay or working conditions, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. About one in eight of the workers switched occupations, however, because they lost their previous jobs.

These findings are from a special supplement to the January 1987 Current Population Survey. The survey also showed that more than one-fourth of all American workers have been with the same employer for 10 years or more. Among those age 45 years and over, more than half have been with their current employer for at least 10 years.

Occupational mobility

The proportion of workers who had changed occupations between January 1986 and January 1987--9.9 percent--was little changed from that found in a similar survey conducted in January 1983. Younger workers were the most mobile, as nearly one-fourth of those 16 to 24 years of age changed occupations during 1986. In contrast, among those workers 25 years and over, only 1 in 13 switched occupations. (See table 1.)

About 13 percent of the workers who had shifted occupations cited job loss as the reason. Nearly three-fourths of the job losers had been displaced due to plant closings or moves, abolishment of their positions or shifts, or slack work. Older workers were more likely than younger ones to cite involuntary rather than voluntary reasons for their shifts. (See table 2.)

Relative to their previous jobs, about half of the occupationally mobile adults age 25 years and over had higher pay in their new occupations in January 1987, while 29 percent cited lower pay; 22 percent reported their earnings were about the same. Of the workers who had changed occupations after being displaced from their previous job, almost two-thirds experienced an earnings drop; a greater proportion of men than women had such a decrease. (See table 3.)

Length of service with current employer

About 30 percent of the men had been with their current employer for 10 years or more as of January 1987. For women, 21 percent had been with

their employer for this long. Among workers 45 years and over, nearly 60 percent of the men and 45 percent of the women had been with their current employer for at least 10 years. (See table 4.)

Overall, the median length of job tenure with the current employer was 4.2 years in January 1987. (See table 5.) This was down slightly from 4.4 years in January 1983. The slight decline is probably a reflection of the rapid employment build-up in the intervening years, when many new workers entered the job market.

Men reported significantly longer periods of employment on a single job than did women. The median job tenure for men was 5.0 years, compared with 3.6 years for women. Tenure differences between men and women are slight at younger ages, but they become much more pronounced for workers nearing retirement. By ages 55 to 64 years, men had a median tenure of about 16 years, compared with 10 years for women.

Table 1. Employed persons in January 1987 by employment status and occupation in January 1986, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Employed in January 1987	Status in January 1986 ¹					
		Employed				Unemployed	Not in labor force
		Total	Same occupation	Different occupation			
				Number	Occupational mobility rate ²		
Total, 16 years and over	109,090	100,123	90,166	9,957	9.9	3,098	5,869
16 to 24 years	19,090	14,637	11,212	3,425	23.4	1,093	3,360
25 years and over	90,000	85,487	78,955	6,532	7.6	2,004	2,508
25 to 34 years	32,160	29,958	26,499	3,460	11.5	991	1,210
35 to 44 years	26,545	25,329	23,394	1,936	7.6	557	659
45 to 54 years	17,044	16,461	15,675	786	4.8	288	294
55 to 64 years	11,414	11,013	10,694	319	2.9	144	257
65 years and over	2,837	2,725	2,693	32	1.2	24	88
Men	60,242	56,413	51,023	5,391	9.6	1,740	2,089
Women	48,848	43,710	39,144	4,566	10.4	1,358	3,780
White	95,044	87,525	78,676	8,849	10.1	2,425	5,094
Black	10,851	9,773	8,942	831	8.5	556	523
Hispanic origin	7,198	6,437	5,802	635	9.9	302	459

¹ Persons reporting continuous tenure of 1 year or more with their current employers were not asked about their specific status in January 1986, and were classified as having been employed. Those with tenure

of less than 1 year were classified according to their reported status.

² Number in a different occupation in January 1987 as a proportion of the total employed both in January 1986 and January 1987.

Table 2. Distribution of employed persons who changed occupations between January 1986 and January 1987 by reason for change, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Persons who changed occupations (in thousands)	Percent distribution by reason for change							
		Total	Job losers			Job leavers			
			Displaced from previous job ¹	Other job losers ²	Wanted better pay or working conditions	Changed from part-time to full-time work	Changed from full-time to part-time work	Moved to different residence	Other job leavers
Total, 16 years and over	9,957	100.0	9.5	3.4	53.0	2.5	1.3	6.6	23.9
Men, 16 years and over	5,391	100.0	11.4	4.2	52.3	2.0	.8	5.3	23.9
16 to 24 years	1,832	100.0	8.3	3.9	54.5	2.8	1.2	7.5	21.8
25 years and over	3,559	100.0	13.0	4.4	51.1	1.6	.6	4.2	25.0
25 to 34 years	1,943	100.0	11.0	4.8	56.4	2.2	.2	4.9	20.5
35 to 44 years	984	100.0	14.3	3.8	49.8	.9	.1	3.3	27.7
45 to 54 years	436	100.0	17.7	5.9	37.9	1.1	.3	3.7	33.2
55 years and over	196	100.0	16.1	.7	33.8	1.0	7.8	2.5	38.0
Women, 16 years and over	4,566	100.0	7.2	2.4	53.8	3.0	1.8	8.0	23.8
16 to 24 years	1,593	100.0	5.4	2.7	54.2	3.9	1.4	9.7	22.7
25 years and over	2,973	100.0	8.2	2.2	53.6	2.6	2.0	7.1	24.3
25 to 34 years	1,517	100.0	6.7	1.9	57.6	2.7	1.6	8.1	21.4
35 to 44 years	951	100.0	10.2	2.1	54.1	2.2	1.4	6.6	23.4
45 to 54 years	350	100.0	9.3	2.1	43.5	3.0	1.8	5.9	34.4
55 years and over	155	100.0	8.5	5.2	33.9	2.9	9.5	3.3	36.6
White	8,849	100.0	9.0	3.1	53.2	2.6	1.3	6.6	24.1
Black	831	100.0	14.9	5.4	51.3	1.4	.6	6.5	20.0
Hispanic origin	635	100.0	14.1	5.7	44.5	3.7	1.0	8.0	22.9
Total, 25 years and over	6,532	100.0	10.8	3.4	52.2	2.1	1.2	5.5	24.7

¹ Includes persons who lost or were laid off from their previous job because of plant closings or moves, slack work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

² Includes persons who lost or were laid off from their previous job because of the completion of seasonal work, failure of a self-operated business, or other reasons.

Table 3. Comparison of usual weekly pay for persons employed in different occupations in January 1987 than in January 1986 by age, sex, and reason for occupational change

Age, sex, and reason for change	Persons who changed occupations (in thousands)	Percent distribution			
		Total	Pay in current job compared to previous pay was:		
			Higher	Lower	About the same
Total, 16 years and over	9,957	100.0	52.5	26.2	21.2
Men	5,391	100.0	51.3	26.9	21.7
Women	4,566	100.0	54.0	25.4	20.6
Total, 25 years and over	6,532	100.0	49.0	29.2	21.8
Displaced from previous job ¹	708	100.0	16.1	64.5	19.4
Other job losers ²	222	100.0	25.9	51.6	22.5
Better pay or working conditions	3,411	100.0	69.8	12.2	17.9
All other reasons	2,191	100.0	29.4	42.0	28.6
Men, 25 years and over	3,559	100.0	47.0	30.2	22.8
Displaced from previous job ¹	464	100.0	14.3	67.6	18.2
Other job losers ²	157	100.0	25.8	49.8	24.4
Better pay or working conditions	1,818	100.0	68.8	11.7	19.5
All other reasons	1,120	100.0	28.1	42.1	29.8
Women, 25 years and over	2,973	100.0	51.3	28.0	20.7
Displaced from previous job ¹	245	100.0	19.5	58.7	21.8
Other job losers ²	65	100.0	(³)	(³)	(³)
Better pay or working conditions	1,593	100.0	71.0	12.8	16.1
All other reasons	1,071	100.0	30.8	41.9	27.3

¹ Includes persons who lost or were laid off from their previous job because of plant closings or moves, slack work, or the abolishment of their positions or shifts.

² Includes persons who lost or were laid off from their previous job

because of the completion of seasonal work, failure of a self-operated business, or other reasons.

³ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 4. Distribution of workers by years of tenure with current employer, age, and sex, January 1987

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and sex	Number employed	Percent distribution by years of tenure with current employer						
		Total	1 year or less	2 to 5 years	6 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 years or more
TOTAL								
16 years and over	109,090	100.0	28.8	30.7	13.8	10.8	6.6	9.3
16 to 24 years	19,090	100.0	62.8	34.3	2.8	.2	-	-
25 years and over	90,000	100.0	21.6	30.0	16.1	13.0	8.0	11.3
25 to 34 years	32,160	100.0	30.9	40.0	18.5	9.3	1.3	(¹)
35 to 44 years	26,545	100.0	20.6	28.8	16.7	16.7	12.1	5.2
45 years and over	31,295	100.0	12.8	20.7	13.1	13.8	11.5	28.1
45 to 54 years	17,044	100.0	14.7	22.4	13.8	14.5	12.0	22.7
55 to 64 years	11,414	100.0	10.6	18.4	12.5	13.2	11.7	33.7
65 years and over	2,837	100.0	10.0	20.0	11.6	12.1	8.2	38.1
Men								
16 years and over	60,242	100.0	25.9	29.2	13.7	11.2	7.3	12.7
16 to 24 years	9,820	100.0	61.2	35.3	3.3	.2	-	-
25 years and over	50,422	100.0	19.1	28.1	15.7	13.3	8.7	15.2
25 to 34 years	17,944	100.0	28.2	39.8	19.9	10.5	1.5	(¹)
35 to 44 years	14,572	100.0	17.4	25.7	16.0	18.9	14.8	7.2
45 years and over	17,906	100.0	11.2	18.2	11.1	11.6	11.0	36.8
45 to 54 years	9,549	100.0	12.7	19.1	11.5	12.2	12.6	31.8
55 to 64 years	6,679	100.0	9.6	16.8	10.4	11.1	9.9	42.2
65 years and over	1,678	100.0	9.3	19.0	11.7	9.9	6.2	43.9
Women								
16 years and over	48,848	100.0	32.3	32.6	13.9	10.3	5.8	5.2
16 to 24 years	9,270	100.0	64.5	33.3	2.2	.1	-	-
25 years and over	39,578	100.0	24.7	32.4	16.6	12.7	7.2	6.4
25 to 34 years	14,215	100.0	34.3	40.2	16.7	7.8	1.1	(¹)
35 to 44 years	11,973	100.0	24.5	32.4	17.6	14.0	8.8	2.7
45 years and over	13,389	100.0	14.9	24.1	15.7	16.7	12.2	16.4
45 to 54 years	7,495	100.0	17.2	26.7	16.6	17.3	11.2	11.0
55 to 64 years	4,736	100.0	12.1	20.6	15.3	16.2	14.1	21.7
65 years and over	1,159	100.0	11.1	21.4	11.4	15.3	11.2	29.7

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

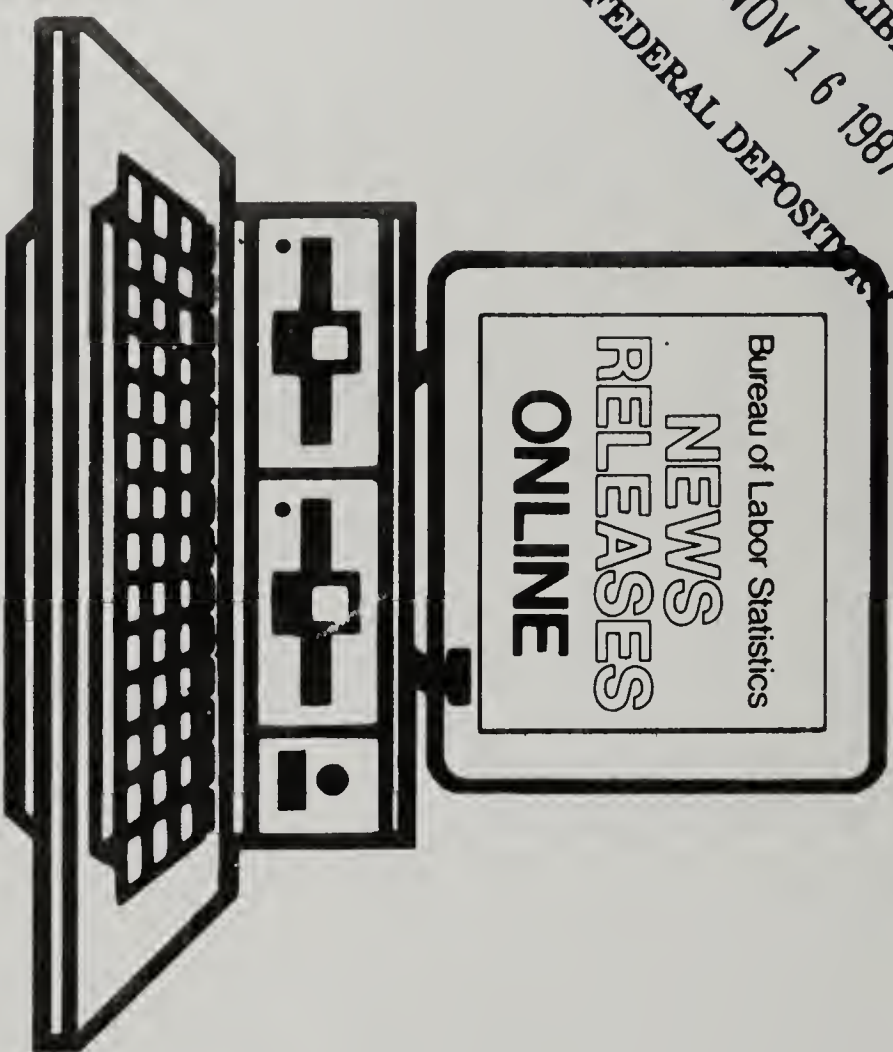
Table 5. Median years of tenure with current employer by workers' age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, January 1987

Age	Total		White		Black		Hispanic origin		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total, 16 years and over	4.2	5.0	3.6	5.2	3.5	4.4	4.3	3.3	2.9
16 to 24 years	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
25 years and over	5.7	6.6	4.8	6.8	4.8	5.9	5.9	4.3	3.6
25 to 34 years	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1
35 to 44 years	6.1	7.6	4.9	7.7	4.7	7.7	7.1	5.0	3.6
45 to 54 years	9.6	12.3	7.3	12.7	7.0	10.6	10.6	7.1	5.0
55 to 64 years	12.7	15.7	10.3	15.9	10.2	15.3	11.9	9.6	7.0
65 years and over	12.4	15.0	10.8	15.5	10.8	6.5	11.0	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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BLS ANNOUNCES NEW PRICE DATA FOR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Foreign manufacturers appear to be absorbing a substantial part of the decline in the trading value of the dollar and, on average, have passed through only about one-half of the dollar's decline in higher prices for their U.S.-bound exports, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This observation is based on a newly developed series of U.S. export and import price indexes which are measured in foreign currency terms. A specially designed series of average exchange rate indexes, weighted by the relative importance of a given country's trade with the U.S. in each product category, was used in the construction of this new series. A description of the methodology underlying the new series will appear in the December issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Since the dollar began falling from its peak trading value in March 1985, dollar prices of imports (excluding fuels) have risen 18.8 percent on average. If foreign manufacturers had attempted to compensate completely for the dollar's decline, nonfuel import prices would have been raised by about 34 percent. Chart A shows the index for all imports, excluding fuels, in both dollar and foreign currency terms. The foreign currency price index measures the prices that foreign sellers realize in terms of their own currencies from sales to the United States. The decline in this index since March 1985 suggests that foreign sellers have been willing to absorb a part of the drop in the trading value of the dollar. (See tables 1 and 2.)

The new RLS data also show that changes in the exchange value of the dollar, as well as the rate at which it is passed through or absorbed, vary widely by product area. (See chart B for selected examples.) For instance, in the category of motor vehicles and parts, the trading value of the dollar has declined about 31 percent since March 1985 and about 55 percent of this decline has been passed through as higher dollar prices for these imported products. In contrast, over the same period, the dollar's trading value has declined only about 12 percent in the apparel product category and foreign sellers have been able to pass through roughly 90 percent of this decline. Estimates of the extent of exchange rate pass-throughs by product area may be calculated from data provided in the tables. (See note on page 2.) It is important to note that the new foreign currency denominated indexes, while very useful in analyzing the behavior of prices in U.S. foreign trade, cannot be used to assess the profitability of foreign sellers. Any effort to assess profitability would have to take into consideration additional information such as changes in input costs.

On the export side, (See tables 3 and 4) the declines in the exchange value of the dollar have had a downward impact on prices foreign buyers pay, in their currencies, for U.S. goods. Chart C presents the

price index for all U.S. exports of goods in both dollar and foreign currency terms. The evident stability of the dollar-price index--up only 2.8 percent since March 1985--combined with the sharp drops in the dollar's trade value, translates into a foreign-currency price index for U.S. exports which has declined sharply over the period since March 1985. U.S. exporters, in other words, have on average managed to keep their dollar prices relatively stable and thereby take advantage of the competitive improvement resulting from lower foreign currency prices for their goods.

In general, the export exchange rate series show slightly less variation from one product category to another than is observed for the import categories. (See chart D.) In addition, U.S. exporters appear uniformly to be passing through most of the recent decline in the dollar into lower foreign currency selling prices.

The exchange rate data included in these new series represent data for 41 countries with inflation rates comparable to recent U.S. trends. In the future these indexes will be included with the regular U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes. In addition, the Bureau will also be producing a separate series of foreign currency indexes which will include data from 64 countries and will be adjusted for inflation in foreign countries. The latter series will be made available on a one quarter lag basis. For further information on the foreign currency and exchange rate indexes call Bill Alterman or Dave Johnson at (202) 272-5020.

NOTE: For a given category of U.S. exports, a pass-through figure can be calculated by dividing the change in the average foreign currency price index for that group (from table 3), by the average change in the dollar, as measured by the appropriate exchange rate index (from table 4). For example, for export SITC 71, from March 1985 to September 1987, the foreign currency price declined, on average, 17.7 percent. During the same period, the dollar declined 21.6 percent. Dividing 17.7 percent by 21.6 percent (and multiplying by 100) gives a pass-through estimate of 81.9 percent.

For a given category of U.S. imports, the pass-through figure can be calculated by dividing the change in the dollar price index for that group (from table 1), by the average change of foreign currencies against the dollar (from table 2), as measured by the reciprocal of the appropriate exchange rate index. For example, for import SITC 78, from March 1985 to September 1987 the dollar price index increased 25.2 percent. During the same period, the dollar declined 31.3 percent. The reciprocal of the drop in the dollar produces a foreign currency appreciation of 45.6 percent. Dividing 25.2 percent by 45.6 percent (and multiplying by 100) gives a pass-through estimate of 55.3 percent.

TABLE 1

U.S. Import Dollar Price and Foreign Currency Price Indexes - Nominal
(March 1985=100 unless otherwise specified)

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1974 SITC	Category	1985				1986				1987			
		Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
	ALL COMMODITIES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.5	99.4	100.7	94.7	89.0	89.7	92.0	98.0	101.9	103.6	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.1	93.3	88.8	79.2	73.1	71.3	74.3	75.2	76.7	77.2	
EX	ALL COMMODITIES, EX FUELS AND RELATED PRODUCTS ¹												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.3	100.7	103.0	106.6	107.8	110.9	111.7	114.4	117.3	118.8	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.8	94.2	89.9	87.7	84.8	85.6	86.8	84.1	84.3	84.6	
01	MEAT												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	90.6	92.5	100.6	94.1	90.9	97.3	103.1	101.3	104.2	109.6	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	89.7	88.6	93.8	84.4	81.8	88.7	91.3	84.9	86.2	90.3	
02	DAIRY PRODUCTS AND EGGS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.6	100.8	102.2	108.5	109.0	111.3	113.4	118.8	121.7	121.0	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	93.0	88.7	81.6	79.7	80.1	76.8	77.3	75.1	76.2	75.7	
03	FISH												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	97.4	97.6	99.8	104.8	109.0	112.6	118.2	121.6	126.0	131.2	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.5	94.2	93.5	95.3	98.5	100.0	105.2	103.6	105.7	109.0	
04	BAKERY GOODS, PASTA PRODUCTS, GRAIN AND GRAIN PREPARATIONS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.4	103.4	107.7	111.5	113.2	116.8	117.8	122.2	125.3	122.3	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.4	96.7	96.2	95.8	96.4	96.4	96.7	94.6	97.0	94.1	
1	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.6	101.2	103.8	104.5	106.0	106.1	107.6	109.3	111.5	111.7	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	93.5	89.3	84.6	79.8	80.6	77.6	78.0	73.9	74.9	74.6	
11	BEVERAGES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.1	101.2	103.2	104.9	106.3	107.3	109.1	111.2	113.2	113.9	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	92.8	89.0	83.6	79.6	80.2	77.7	78.3	74.3	75.2	75.2	
2	CRUDE MATERIALS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.6	97.3	97.0	100.2	101.4	104.4	104.8	109.7	112.3	115.5	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	98.2	95.1	94.7	96.7	97.6	101.5	101.6	101.7	104.5	106.1	
23	CRUDE RUBBER												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	98.5	88.8	94.3	101.5	97.3	99.1	101.2	101.9	108.9	115.2	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.1	87.0	90.7	97.0	93.2	103.4	111.6	109.5	116.6	122.9	
24	WOOD												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	106.2	100.9	98.7	103.6	105.6	108.6	106.5	114.2	111.2	118.4	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	104.9	99.9	99.4	104.8	106.0	109.0	106.3	109.1	107.7	112.7	
25	PULP AND WASTE PAPER												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	95.7	91.4	90.2	89.2	95.1	102.4	110.5	119.6	124.5	125.7	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	94.5	90.3	90.5	89.6	94.8	101.8	109.2	113.0	119.3	118.4	
28	METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	96.9	99.0	99.7	104.5	105.8	108.6	105.5	108.4	110.6	113.8	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.8	98.1	99.2	101.3	103.6	110.9	104.4	102.4	103.0	104.5	
29	CRUDE VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL MATERIALS, N.E.S.												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.6	98.3	98.3	99.3	100.1	100.5	100.4	108.7	115.3	108.9	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.0	90.3	85.1	81.9	82.3	79.4	79.3	81.6	85.7	80.7	
3	FUELS AND RELATED PRODUCTS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	97.6	96.3	95.4	66.7	45.2	40.5	44.3	60.0	66.1	68.0	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.3	93.0	92.2	64.5	44.2	41.6	52.6	67.0	74.1	75.4	
4	FATS AND OILS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	85.3	64.1	54.3	46.1	43.7	39.5	57.4	56.5	60.6	68.2	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	83.3	62.4	53.7	45.2	43.2	39.4	58.0	55.8	59.6	67.1	
42	VEGETABLE OILS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	84.8	62.8	54.6	43.9	41.8	37.4	55.9	55.0	58.8	64.4	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	82.9	61.3	52.3	43.4	41.6	37.7	57.0	54.9	58.4	64.1	
5	CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.2	98.7	98.4	98.9	97.5	97.6	97.4	100.2	103.1	104.0	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	93.7	89.2	82.8	78.2	76.1	72.9	72.6	69.9	71.2	71.3	
52	INORGANIC CHEMICALS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	98.8	95.2	95.4	93.5	93.8	94.2	93.2	89.9	89.6	89.8	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	94.2	87.4	83.3	77.9	78.0	75.8	74.3	67.5	67.1	66.7	
54	MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	103.8	104.0	105.6	112.3	114.5	120.1	120.2	126.9	131.3	129.7	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.3	91.3	84.8	84.4	84.5	84.7	85.0	83.4	85.1	83.8	
55	ESSENTIAL OILS AND PERFUMES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	103.4	104.7	103.5	105.6	109.7	113.0	111.2	125.5	123.4	124.4	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.7	92.5	83.7	79.4	82.3	80.7	79.0	83.4	81.2	81.4	
56	MANUFACTURED FERTILIZERS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	87.0	85.8	83.3	84.1	84.6	82.2	84.6	84.8	88.7	104.9	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	85.2	83.2	80.8	80.7	80.7	77.4	79.2	77.3	79.8	92.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

1974 SITC	Category	1985				1986				1987			
		Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
58	ARTIFICIAL RESINS AND PLASTIC MATERIALS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.7	100.6	101.4	104.2	105.2	106.7	108.6	108.3	111.8	109.8	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.3	92.7	86.4	83.1	82.0	79.2	80.7	75.6	76.2	74.1	
59	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS, N.E.S.												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.5	100.8	101.8	104.0	104.4	105.1	107.0	108.5	109.3	112.6	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	92.6	88.1	81.3	76.9	76.0	72.7	73.7	69.4	68.9	70.7	
6	INTERMEDIATE MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.2	100.7	101.9	104.3	104.7	106.8	110.7	114.9	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.9	94.0	88.3	84.0	83.6	82.3	83.0	80.0	81.5	83.7	
61	LEATHER AND FURSKINS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	98.5	101.3	104.4	104.7	105.7	108.9	105.9	110.5	115.7	118.0	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	94.3	94.3	92.5	88.7	89.2	89.0	86.7	84.0	88.0	89.0	
62	RUBBER MANUFACTURES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.4	98.4	99.0	97.8	98.7	99.0	99.0	100.9	100.7	99.2	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.1	92.7	87.1	81.1	80.0	76.9	77.4	74.6	72.6	70.7	
63	CORK AND WOOD MANUFACTURES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.9	101.7	102.4	107.8	110.7	113.3	117.6	119.0	125.0	129.8	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	99.2	100.8	100.2	104.3	106.1	110.3	116.0	113.1	115.7	118.3	
64	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD PRODUCTS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.7	100.1	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.9	104.6	104.8	104.7	111.0	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.3	96.7	95.0	93.9	93.2	92.0	95.9	91.3	91.8	94.0	
65	TEXTILES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	97.8	97.0	98.2	100.6	101.9	103.6	103.8	106.4	107.7	109.5	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	94.2	90.9	86.0	83.0	82.9	80.9	81.4	79.5	78.4	79.2	
66	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	98.4	102.2	105.2	106.5	110.0	115.6	116.9	118.7	123.4	126.5	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	93.5	93.1	88.7	84.0	85.4	85.4	86.7	83.0	84.7	86.4	
67	IRON AND STEEL												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.3	98.4	97.8	96.9	97.6	98.3	97.9	101.1	105.0	109.2	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.0	90.3	81.6	74.6	73.3	69.8	70.1	67.9	68.9	71.1	
68	NON-FERROUS METALS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.5	102.2	98.2	96.9	96.3	102.0	99.6	100.6	111.0	119.0	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.5	95.3	87.6	83.2	81.7	84.4	82.6	78.6	80.7	91.5	
69	METAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.3	101.8	103.6	106.0	100.9	110.0	110.0	113.6	114.6	115.8	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.6	96.5	92.0	88.7	89.1	84.0	84.3	84.6	82.3	82.2	
7	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	101.0	101.9	105.5	109.7	113.5	116.2	118.3	121.9	124.1	124.4	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.2	94.6	89.9	87.2	87.5	85.1	87.9	85.3	84.7	84.1	
7	MACHINERY (INCLUDING SITC 71 - 77) ¹												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	101.4	102.7	105.3	109.8	113.2	116.5	117.8	121.2	123.3	123.3	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.5	95.3	89.0	85.7	84.5	84.3	84.5	83.9	82.8	82.1	
72	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.8	105.4	109.0	116.5	120.0	124.8	125.8	132.5	135.1	135.1	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.0	94.4	88.5	87.2	87.5	85.7	84.8	85.1	85.2	84.7	
73	METALWORKING MACHINERY												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	104.9	109.2	113.7	121.7	124.8	128.3	134.1	141.8	146.1	150.2	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	99.6	98.6	91.6	89.2	88.2	84.6	89.8	88.7	88.5	90.2	
74	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, PARTS N.E.S.												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	102.1	105.7	109.9	116.4	122.2	126.5	127.7	135.1	137.9	137.0	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.4	96.8	92.1	90.6	92.7	90.9	92.5	91.8	91.4	90.1	
75	OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.8	100.8	104.6	108.1	113.1	114.4	114.3	115.2	118.8	119.2	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	94.4	94.1	88.3	84.5	85.5	81.7	83.3	79.3	79.0	78.5	
76	TELECOMMUNICATIONS, SOUND RECORDING AND REPRODUCING EQUIPMENT												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	98.7	98.1	98.4	99.3	101.8	104.1	104.3	105.1	106.1	106.4	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.1	92.5	83.2	76.9	75.5	72.6	74.8	71.3	68.7	68.2	
77	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	102.2	99.1	101.2	102.9	106.6	109.0	111.7	114.0	115.5	114.7	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	99.0	93.6	88.8	85.9	87.2	85.4	88.3	85.8	84.4	83.2	
78	ROAD VEHICLES AND PARTS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.5	101.1	105.7	110.7	114.0	116.4	119.5	122.9	124.8	125.2	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.0	94.2	90.8	88.8	88.6	86.1	89.7	84.7	84.6	84.0	
8	MISC. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	101.0	102.7	103.9	106.5	108.0	112.9	113.0	117.8	121.8	123.5	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	98.5	98.4	94.5	92.6	92.6	93.2	93.2	93.1	93.0	93.4	
8	MISC. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES EX. GOLD AND SILVER COINS ²												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.1	101.8	103.3	105.4	107.1	110.1	110.6	114.9	118.5	120.1	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.9	98.0	94.4	92.1	92.2	91.4	91.7	91.4	91.1	91.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

1974 SITC	Category	1985				1986				1987			
		Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
81	PLUMBING, HEATING AND LIGHTING FIXTURES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.2	103.4	101.0	105.4	108.4	110.2	110.2	110.2	114.7	115.1	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	98.5	100.6	94.3	94.3	95.8	93.5	92.3	88.5	87.5	86.1	
82	FURNITURE AND PARTS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	101.8	103.7	104.2	107.7	110.2	112.2	112.4	116.7	117.3	118.6	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	99.0	99.1	95.6	95.0	96.1	94.3	93.6	92.3	90.3	90.1	
83	TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS, AND SIMILAR GOODS (6/85=100)												
	Dollar Index.....	--	100.0	97.7	97.8	100.9	101.9	103.1	104.2	105.5	106.3	109.6	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	--	100.0	97.9	95.5	95.4	95.5	93.4	92.9	91.1	86.7	87.7	
84	CLOTHING												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	98.0	98.4	98.4	97.6	99.0	100.8	101.8	106.4	110.4	112.7	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.3	97.8	95.7	93.4	94.3	94.5	95.0	97.1	97.6	98.7	
85	FOOTWEAR												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.5	103.4	103.9	107.0	103.5	106.1	106.9	108.4	111.6	113.6	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	98.5	102.1	98.7	97.2	93.4	91.8	91.0	88.9	86.9	86.7	
87	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	103.5	110.8	114.8	119.3	126.1	132.6	132.3	140.8	145.2	142.4	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.9	99.9	94.2	90.8	93.4	93.2	94.0	93.4	94.1	91.6	
88	PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES, OPTICAL GOODS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.7	102.5	106.3	111.7	116.1	120.2	121.0	125.8	128.7	127.3	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.5	94.2	88.3	85.3	85.7	83.5	85.5	83.7	83.1	81.6	
89	MISC. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	104.4	105.7	107.3	112.0	113.4	123.1	121.7	128.2	133.6	136.6	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	100.6	99.2	94.5	93.2	92.7	96.5	95.5	95.5	96.6	97.8	
89	MISC. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S. EX. GOLD AND SILVER COINS ¹												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	102.4	103.7	106.8	110.1	112.2	116.4	116.3	121.1	125.4	128.0	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	99.5	98.6	95.3	92.8	92.8	92.1	92.1	91.5	91.6	92.6	

1 Product categories included in this SITC have been modified due to concordance or coverage limitations.

n.e.s. Not elsewhere specified.
n.s. Not available.

TABLE 2

Average Exchange Rates
Imports
(March 1985=100 unless otherwise specified)

-6-

1974 SITC	Category	1985				1986				1987			
		Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
EX	ALL COMMODITIES.....	100.0	96.6	93.9	88.2	83.6	82.1	79.5	80.8	76.7	75.3	74.5	
	ALL COMMODITIES EX FUELS AND RELATED PRODUCTS ¹	100.0	96.5	93.6	87.2	82.2	80.5	77.2	77.7	73.5	71.9	71.2	
01	Meat.....	100.0	98.9	95.8	93.3	89.7	90.0	91.2	88.5	83.8	82.7	82.4	
02	Dairy products and eggs.....	100.0	93.3	88.0	79.8	73.4	73.5	69.0	68.1	63.2	62.6	62.6	
03	Fish.....	100.0	98.1	96.5	93.6	91.0	90.4	88.8	89.0	85.2	83.9	83.1	
04	Bakery goods, pasta products, grain and grain preparations.....	100.0	96.0	93.5	89.4	85.9	85.2	82.5	82.1	77.5	77.4	77.0	
1	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO.....	100.0	92.9	88.3	81.5	76.4	76.1	73.1	72.5	67.6	67.2	66.8	
11	Beverages.....	100.0	92.7	88.0	81.1	75.8	75.5	72.4	71.8	66.8	66.5	66.1	
2	CRUDE MATERIALS.....	100.0	98.6	97.7	97.6	96.5	96.2	97.3	97.0	92.7	93.0	91.8	
23	Crude rubber.....	100.0	98.7	98.0	96.1	95.5	95.8	104.3	110.3	107.4	107.0	106.7	
24	Wood.....	100.0	98.8	99.0	100.7	101.2	100.4	100.3	99.8	95.5	96.8	95.2	
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	100.0	98.7	98.8	100.2	100.5	99.7	99.4	98.9	94.5	95.8	94.2	
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	100.0	100.9	99.1	99.6	96.9	98.0	102.1	99.0	94.5	93.1	91.8	
29	Crude vegetable and animal materials, n.e.s.....	100.0	95.4	91.9	86.5	82.4	82.2	79.0	79.0	75.0	74.3	74.1	
3	FUELS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	100.0	97.7	96.6	96.6	96.7	97.7	102.7	113.6	111.7	112.1	110.8	
4	FATS AND OILS.....	100.0	97.7	97.3	95.4	98.2	98.9	99.8	101.0	98.8	98.3	98.4	
42	Vegetable oils.....	100.0	97.7	97.6	95.8	98.8	99.6	100.7	102.0	99.9	99.4	99.6	
5	CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	100.0	94.5	90.4	84.1	79.1	78.1	74.7	74.6	69.8	69.1	68.6	
52	Inorganic chemicals.....	100.0	95.4	91.7	87.3	83.3	83.1	80.5	79.8	75.1	74.9	74.2	
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	100.0	92.7	87.8	80.3	75.1	73.8	70.5	70.7	65.8	64.8	64.6	
55	Essential oils and perfumes.....	100.0	93.5	88.4	80.9	75.2	75.0	71.4	71.1	66.5	65.8	65.4	
56	Manufactured fertilizers.....	100.0	97.9	97.1	97.0	96.0	95.4	94.2	93.6	89.0	89.9	88.6	
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials.....	100.0	95.6	92.1	85.2	79.7	77.9	74.2	74.4	69.8	68.1	67.5	
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.....	100.0	93.1	87.4	79.8	74.0	72.9	69.2	68.9	64.0	63.1	62.8	
6	INTERMEDIATE MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.....	100.0	96.4	93.6	88.1	83.4	82.0	78.9	79.3	74.9	73.6	72.8	
61	Leather and furskins.....	100.0	95.7	93.1	88.6	84.8	84.4	81.7	81.9	77.9	76.1	75.5	
62	Rubber manufactures.....	100.0	96.8	94.1	88.0	82.9	81.1	77.7	78.2	73.9	72.1	71.2	
63	Cork and wood manufactures.....	100.0	99.3	99.1	98.0	96.7	95.8	97.3	98.6	95.0	92.6	91.1	
64	Paper and paperboard products.....	100.0	97.6	96.5	95.6	94.2	93.5	92.1	91.7	87.1	87.7	86.4	
65	Textiles.....	100.0	96.4	93.7	87.6	82.5	81.4	78.1	78.5	74.7	72.8	72.3	
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures.....	100.0	95.0	91.1	84.3	78.9	77.7	73.9	74.2	69.9	68.7	68.3	
67	Iron and steel.....	100.0	95.7	91.7	83.4	77.0	75.1	71.0	71.6	67.2	65.6	65.1	
68	Non-ferrous metals.....	100.0	96.0	93.2	89.2	85.8	84.8	82.8	82.9	78.1	77.7	76.8	
69	Metal manufactures, n.e.s.....	100.0	97.2	94.8	88.8	83.7	81.9	78.2	78.5	74.4	71.9	70.9	
7	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.....	100.0	96.2	92.9	85.2	79.4	77.1	73.2	74.3	69.9	68.2	67.6	
72	MACHINERY (INCLUDING SITC 71 - 77) ¹	100.0	96.2	92.8	84.6	78.7	76.4	72.4	73.5	69.3	67.2	66.6	
	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	100.0	94.2	89.5	81.2	74.8	73.0	68.7	69.0	64.2	63.0	62.7	
73	Metalworking machinery.....	100.0	95.0	90.3	80.6	73.3	70.7	65.9	67.0	62.5	60.5	60.1	
74	General industrial machinery, parts n.e.s.....	100.0	95.4	91.6	83.8	77.9	75.9	71.9	72.4	67.9	66.3	65.8	
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment.....	100.0	96.6	93.4	84.5	78.1	75.6	71.4	72.9	68.9	66.5	65.9	
76	Telecommunications, sound recording and reproducing equipment.....	100.0	97.4	94.3	84.5	77.5	74.2	69.8	71.7	67.8	64.8	64.1	
77	Electric machinery and equipment.....	100.0	96.9	94.4	87.7	83.4	81.8	78.3	79.0	75.2	73.1	72.5	
78	Road vehicles and parts.....	100.0	96.4	93.2	86.0	80.2	77.8	74.0	75.1	70.5	69.3	68.7	
8	MISC. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.....	100.0	97.5	95.8	91.0	86.9	85.7	82.6	82.5	79.0	76.4	75.6	
81	MISC. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES EX. GOLD AND SILVER COINS ¹	100.0	97.8	96.3	91.4	87.4	86.1	83.0	82.9	79.5	76.8	76.0	
81	Plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures.....	100.0	98.3	97.2	93.4	89.4	88.4	84.9	83.8	80.3	76.3	74.8	
82	Furniture and parts.....	100.0	97.2	95.6	91.8	88.3	87.2	84.1	83.3	79.1	77.0	76.0	
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar goods (6/85=100).....	100.1	100.0	100.2	97.6	94.5	93.7	90.6	89.2	86.4	81.5	80.0	
84	Clothing.....	100.0	99.3	99.4	97.3	95.7	95.3	93.7	93.4	91.2	88.4	87.6	
85	Footwear.....	100.0	99.0	98.7	95.0	90.8	90.2	86.5	85.1	82.0	77.9	76.3	
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus.....	100.0	94.6	90.2	82.1	76.1	74.1	70.3	71.1	66.4	64.8	64.4	
88	Photographic apparatus and supplies, optical goods, watches and clocks.....	100.0	95.9	91.9	83.0	76.4	73.9	69.5	70.6	66.6	64.5	64.1	
89	Misc. manufactured articles, n.e.s.....	100.0	96.4	93.9	88.0	83.3	81.8	78.3	78.4	74.5	72.3	71.6	
89	Misc. manufactured articles, n.e.s. ex. gold and silver coins ¹	100.0	97.2	95.1	89.2	84.3	82.7	79.1	79.1	75.5	73.1	72.3	

¹ Product categories included in this SITC have been modified due to concordance or coverage limitations.

n.e.s. Not elsewhere specified.
n.a. Not available.

TABLE 3

U.S. Export Dollar Price and Foreign Currency Price Indexes - Nominal
(March 1985=100 unless otherwise specified)

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1974 SITC	Category	1985				1986				1987			
		Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
	ALL COMMODITIES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.2	99.5	99.2	97.5	98.7	99.7	102.5	102.8	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.5	92.8	84.4	84.8	83.6	79.4	81.2	77.8	79.0	78.5	
0	FOOD												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	98.1	94.2	97.7	94.5	93.4	80.6	84.8	83.3	87.1	83.0	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.0	88.4	84.9	77.0	74.5	61.7	66.9	62.7	63.9	60.4	
01	MEAT												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.8	102.1	108.0	107.3	110.4	117.4	118.0	118.8	124.2	123.1	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.1	94.6	90.1	82.3	81.7	82.0	84.6	80.3	81.5	80.3	
03	FISH												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	102.6	101.6	100.8	101.2	105.1	110.1	115.7	117.3	121.7	125.0	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	98.7	93.6	82.5	75.3	74.7	73.6	79.8	75.8	75.8	77.3	
05	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.6	106.2	99.5	94.5	105.3	110.0	110.4	109.5	109.5	103.0	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.0	99.3	87.6	80.7	84.6	87.3	88.3	82.9	81.8	76.3	
08	ANIMAL FEEDS, EX. UNMILLED CEREALS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	94.2	104.0	114.6	121.6	117.4	123.9	120.1	117.7	128.7	126.9	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	88.8	92.8	93.1	91.3	84.7	85.6	82.3	75.4	81.5	80.0	
09	MISC. FOOD PRODUCTS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	98.7	97.7	97.4	95.8	94.7	96.4	97.8	98.2	99.5	96.9	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.8	94.3	90.9	87.4	85.9	84.5	89.6	87.1	87.3	84.1	
1	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.2	99.8	98.7	95.7	96.6	96.4	101.7	101.8	104.1	104.5	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.9	91.8	83.7	76.0	75.7	71.9	76.0	72.0	72.4	72.3	
11	BEVERAGES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	101.3	97.9	97.0	98.0	99.0	98.3	98.9	100.7	100.8	100.4	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	98.1	92.3	87.5	84.8	84.9	82.4	83.0	80.0	79.4	78.4	
12	TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.1	100.0	98.9	95.6	96.4	96.3	101.9	101.9	104.5	108.0	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.8	91.8	83.6	75.5	75.2	71.3	75.6	71.6	72.2	72.1	
2	CRUDE MATERIALS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.3	95.7	94.9	96.3	96.1	94.7	97.2	99.6	109.0	111.9	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.7	89.1	81.3	78.4	76.5	70.3	72.8	70.4	78.0	76.2	
21	RAW HIDES AND SKINS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	104.3	104.6	115.6	114.8	113.1	114.0	122.6	139.5	158.0	154.3	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	102.3	102.6	104.1	97.3	102.0	90.3	97.5	105.7	115.3	112.7	
22	OILSEEDS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.3	90.4	90.0	94.2	92.7	90.8	88.6	85.1	96.6	90.6	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.6	82.4	74.1	71.0	68.2	62.7	61.6	58.5	61.1	56.7	
23	CRUDE RUBBER FAS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.9	100.7	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.0	98.1	99.8	101.0	102.4	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.6	92.6	85.8	80.8	79.9	76.2	75.1	71.7	71.6	72.1	
24	WOOD												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	97.7	94.7	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.8	105.3	108.0	113.6	135.2	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	94.7	90.5	84.4	77.5	74.5	71.0	73.8	73.3	74.5	87.8	
25	PULP AND WASTE PAPER												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	95.6	93.3	92.2	98.3	109.2	119.2	120.6	132.3	138.0	141.9	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	91.5	84.0	78.3	77.8	84.9	88.4	89.8	92.9	94.5	96.5	
26	TEXTILE FIBERS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	103.3	101.2	95.4	99.2	96.3	72.9	90.0	97.4	112.3	116.4	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	100.7	94.4	85.3	84.0	80.2	59.0	73.5	73.9	85.0	87.3	
27	CRUDE MINERALS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	101.4	102.3	99.9	101.4	100.3	99.2	98.3	94.0	93.7	90.5	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	98.0	95.7	87.5	83.7	81.5	77.6	77.1	69.6	63.3	65.5	
28	METAL ORES AND METAL SCRAP												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	91.9	89.8	88.2	93.5	90.2	94.8	90.5	92.2	101.7	111.8	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	88.4	83.5	75.9	75.3	71.0	71.1	68.3	65.6	70.7	77.0	
3	FUELS AND RELATED PRODUCTS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.1	97.5	96.5	91.8	84.6	85.6	84.6	85.5	84.3	85.5	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.3	90.8	83.6	74.7	69.3	65.5	65.0	62.1	60.3	60.5	
5	CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.8	100.1	99.6	99.5	98.4	96.0	95.1	99.6	106.3	107.3	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	94.1	93.3	87.2	83.0	81.2	76.6	76.2	75.7	79.4	79.7	
51	ORGANIC CHEMICALS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	102.9	103.5	101.7	99.7	95.2	93.8	93.8	106.1	121.9	118.4	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	99.2	94.5	88.7	81.9	77.0	72.9	74.0	77.9	87.5	84.3	
54	MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS (12/85=100)												
	Dollar Index.....	--	--	--	100.0	99.4	101.0	100.6	100.2	100.4	100.6	101.2	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	--	--	--	100.0	92.2	91.9	87.2	87.3	82.1	80.8	80.8	
55	ESSENTIAL OILS, POLISH, & CLEANING PREPS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.0	100.3	100.0	102.4	106.7	105.5	104.8	106.4	106.7	106.5	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.5	94.0	89.5	82.5	91.5	89.0	87.1	84.4	85.5	84.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

1974 SITC	Category	1985				1986				1987			
		Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
54	FERTILIZERS, MANUFACTURED												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	95.0	97.1	97.3	95.8	90.8	83.7	74.3	81.5	86.9	95.1	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	92.4	92.4	89.7	85.9	81.8	74.4	66.9	70.9	74.7	81.9	
58	ARTIFICIAL RESINS, PLASTICS, & CELLULOSE												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.8	101.7	99.8	98.3	99.8	105.0	112.9	119.0	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.0	93.1	87.9	85.5	82.9	79.5	81.0	80.7	85.6	89.6	
59	CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS, N.E.S.												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.7	99.7	99.8	100.2	102.2	98.9	98.7	98.8	99.1	98.5	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.8	95.0	91.0	89.7	91.4	86.5	84.7	83.3	82.2	81.2	
6	INTERMEDIATE MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.7	100.9	101.8	102.8	103.3	105.0	107.4	109.2	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.7	94.4	90.8	88.8	88.6	87.6	88.4	85.4	86.7	87.2	
61	LEATHER AND FURSKINS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	96.0	92.0	95.2	94.3	100.0	102.1	104.7	114.7	122.5	120.8	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	94.1	89.0	88.5	84.5	88.6	87.6	91.2	95.8	98.6	96.3	
62	RUBBER MANUFACTURES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.2	98.7	99.0	100.5	99.9	100.1	100.7	101.3	102.5	103.3	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.4	94.0	92.0	91.2	90.0	88.9	89.3	85.4	86.2	86.1	
64	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD PRODUCTS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	97.8	96.5	95.6	98.2	102.4	104.6	108.3	112.5	114.6	117.7	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.1	91.6	87.0	84.2	88.7	90.7	92.9	91.9	92.5	94.1	
66	NON-METALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES (9/85=100)												
	Dollar Index.....	--	--	100.0	100.2	100.9	101.7	103.2	106.8	106.3	107.7	108.6	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	--	--	100.0	96.7	94.2	93.8	92.7	96.0	90.7	91.5	91.4	
67	IRON AND STEEL												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.8	100.4	102.8	103.0	104.1	104.9	104.8	106.3	106.3	107.2	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.9	95.8	96.0	94.2	94.5	94.0	95.0	91.8	91.7	91.4	
68	NON-FERROUS METALS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.9	100.1	98.1	100.6	99.2	99.6	98.9	100.8	113.0	118.7	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.0	93.0	85.1	82.3	79.3	76.3	76.2	73.1	80.7	83.9	
69	METAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.S.												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.1	99.9	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.2	100.8	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.8	95.0	91.4	89.8	89.4	88.3	88.0	84.9	84.5	84.1	
7	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT, EX. MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT ¹												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.4	100.6	100.7	101.2	101.3	101.6	102.2	102.7	103.1	103.4	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.1	94.9	91.9	89.6	89.0	87.7	88.2	84.1	83.9	83.3	
7	MACHINERY (INCLUDING SITC 71 - 77) ¹												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.4	100.4	100.1	100.6	100.4	100.7	101.2	101.8	101.8	102.2	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.3	93.3	88.6	85.5	84.6	82.9	83.5	79.4	78.6	78.2	
71	POWER GENERATING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	101.3	101.1	101.3	102.3	102.4	102.5	103.7	104.7	103.9	104.9	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.6	94.8	91.2	88.7	88.4	86.6	87.4	83.5	82.3	82.3	
72	MACHINERY SPECIALIZED FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.3	99.8	100.0	100.5	99.8	100.6	101.0	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.1	94.7	91.2	87.8	86.9	85.9	86.8	82.0	81.8	81.4	
73	METALWORKING MACHINERY												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	101.1	101.9	103.3	103.7	103.6	104.6	105.5	107.6	108.1	109.4	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	97.4	95.5	92.6	89.9	88.9	88.0	89.0	86.0	85.4	85.8	
74	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINES, PARTS N.E.S.												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.6	101.3	101.9	103.5	103.5	103.6	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.7	94.8	91.8	89.3	89.5	89.0	90.0	87.1	86.6	85.8	
75	OFFICE MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	99.1	99.0	98.5	99.0	98.3	98.0	97.2	95.2	95.1	94.6	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	93.9	89.9	83.6	79.5	78.1	75.5	74.8	68.8	67.7	66.9	
76	TELECOMMUNICATIONS, SOUND RECORDING AND REPRODUCING EQUIPMENT												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.0	100.6	100.9	102.4	102.8	103.4	104.8	106.0	105.6	105.9	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.7	94.8	90.9	89.0	88.9	87.4	88.7	85.6	84.0	83.6	
77	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	101.0	100.3	99.0	100.2	99.4	99.6	100.0	101.8	102.2	102.3	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.9	93.3	87.6	85.3	83.9	81.8	82.2	79.2	78.5	78.0	
78	ROAD VEHICLES AND PARTS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.6	100.5	101.4	101.8	102.5	102.6	103.6	103.7	104.1	104.4	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	99.1	98.7	100.3	100.3	100.3	99.9	100.4	95.9	97.3	96.0	
79	OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT, EX. MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT ¹												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.6	101.9	102.7	104.0	105.8	106.1	107.3	108.1	109.8	110.3	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	98.4	97.8	95.2	93.1	94.9	94.8	96.8	93.8	93.4	92.7	
8	MISC. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.9	100.8	100.8	103.1	103.9	104.6	104.8	105.8	107.8	108.2	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.3	92.7	87.5	85.3	85.0	83.3	83.7	79.6	80.0	79.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

1974 SITC	Category	1985				1986				1987			
		Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
82	FURNITURE AND PARTS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	101.0	101.6	103.0	104.2	104.8	105.1	105.9	106.5	109.5	109.5	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	98.8	97.7	96.9	96.2	96.7	96.0	96.8	95.2	95.9	95.1	
87	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	101.6	101.8	101.9	103.8	104.7	104.7	105.3	106.2	107.4	108.4	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.8	93.3	87.4	84.5	84.3	81.8	82.4	78.2	77.9	78.0	
88	PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES, OPTICAL GOODS, MATCHES AND CLOCKS												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.9	99.6	100.4	102.8	103.8	103.7	103.1	104.2	104.0	101.2	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	95.5	90.2	84.8	82.3	82.0	79.5	79.2	75.1	73.8	71.4	
89	MISC. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.S.												
	Dollar Index.....	100.0	100.8	100.8	100.0	103.5	103.5	105.6	105.7	106.2	110.5	111.5	
	Foreign Currency Index.....	100.0	96.5	93.3	88.2	87.6	86.6	86.5	86.7	82.1	84.5	84.5	

1 Product categories included in this SITC
have been modified due to concordance
or coverage limitations.

n.e.s. Not elsewhere specified.
n.a. Not available.

TABLE 4

Average Exchange Rates
Exports
(March 1985=100 unless otherwise specified)

-10-

1974 SITC	Category	1985				1986				1987			
		Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
	ALL COMMODITIES.....	100.0	96.5	93.3	89.1	85.3	84.3	82.0	82.3	78.1	77.1	76.4	
0	FOOD.....	100.0	96.8	93.9	86.9	81.5	79.8	76.6	79.0	75.3	73.4	72.8	
01	Meat.....	100.0	96.4	92.7	83.4	76.7	74.0	69.9	71.7	67.6	65.7	65.2	
03	Fish.....	100.0	96.2	92.2	81.9	74.4	71.0	66.9	69.0	64.6	62.3	61.8	
05	Fruits and vegetables.....	100.0	96.4	93.5	80.0	83.7	82.3	79.4	80.0	75.7	74.7	74.1	
08	Animal feeds, ex. unmilled cereals.....	100.0	94.2	89.2	81.3	75.1	73.9	69.1	68.5	64.1	63.3	63.0	
09	Misc. food products.....	100.0	98.0	96.5	93.4	91.1	90.7	89.8	91.6	88.7	87.7	87.1	
1	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO.....	100.0	95.7	92.0	84.8	79.4	78.4	74.6	74.7	70.7	69.5	69.2	
11	Beverages.....	100.0	96.9	94.3	90.2	86.6	85.7	83.8	83.9	79.5	78.8	78.1	
12	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	100.0	95.7	91.8	84.5	79.0	78.0	74.1	74.2	70.2	69.0	68.7	
2	CRUDE MATERIALS.....	100.0	96.4	93.1	85.7	79.8	78.0	74.3	74.9	70.7	68.8	68.1	
21	Raw hides and skins.....	100.0	98.1	96.2	90.0	84.8	82.9	79.2	79.5	75.8	73.0	72.1	
22	Oilseeds.....	100.0	95.3	91.1	82.3	75.4	73.6	69.0	69.6	65.3	63.2	62.6	
23	Crude rubber, fas.....	100.0	95.7	92.0	86.1	81.2	80.1	77.0	76.5	71.8	70.9	70.4	
24	Wood.....	100.0	97.0	93.6	84.5	77.5	74.5	70.4	72.0	67.9	65.6	64.9	
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	100.0	95.7	92.1	84.9	79.1	77.8	74.2	74.5	70.2	68.5	68.0	
26	Textile fibers.....	100.0	97.5	95.3	89.4	84.6	83.3	80.8	81.6	77.9	75.6	75.0	
27	Crude minerals.....	100.0	96.7	93.5	87.5	82.5	81.3	78.2	78.4	74.1	73.0	72.4	
28	Metal ores and metal scrap.....	100.0	96.2	92.9	86.1	80.5	78.7	75.0	75.5	71.2	69.5	68.9	
3	FUELS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	100.0	96.2	93.2	86.6	81.4	80.0	76.5	76.8	72.7	71.5	70.8	
5	CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	100.0	96.3	93.2	87.6	83.5	82.5	79.8	80.1	76.0	74.7	74.2	
51	Organic chemicals.....	100.0	96.4	93.2	87.2	82.2	80.9	77.7	77.7	73.5	71.8	71.1	
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products (12/85=100).....	120.8	114.6	109.4	100.0	92.7	91.0	86.7	87.1	81.8	80.3	79.8	
55	Essential oils, polish, & cleaning preps.....	100.0	96.5	93.7	89.5	86.4	85.7	84.3	85.1	81.2	80.1	79.5	
56	Fertilizers, manufactured.....	100.0	97.2	95.2	92.2	89.7	90.1	88.9	90.0	86.9	86.0	86.1	
58	Artificial resins, plastics, & cellulose.....	100.0	96.2	93.1	88.1	84.0	83.0	80.9	81.2	76.9	75.9	75.3	
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.....	100.0	97.1	95.3	91.2	89.5	89.4	87.5	87.8	84.2	82.9	82.4	
6	INTERMEDIATE MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.....	100.0	96.9	94.6	91.1	88.0	87.0	85.2	85.5	81.3	80.7	79.9	
61	Leather and furskins.....	100.0	98.1	96.7	93.0	89.6	88.6	85.9	85.5	82.1	80.5	79.7	
62	Rubber manufactures.....	100.0	97.1	95.2	92.9	90.7	90.1	88.8	88.7	84.3	84.2	83.3	
64	Paper and paperboard products.....	100.0	97.2	95.0	91.0	87.8	86.6	85.1	85.8	81.7	80.7	79.9	
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures (9/85=100).....	105.8	102.5	100.0	96.6	93.4	92.2	89.8	89.9	85.4	85.0	84.1	
67	Iron and steel.....	100.0	97.1	95.4	93.4	91.4	90.8	89.6	90.6	86.4	86.2	85.3	
68	Non-ferrous metals.....	100.0	96.1	92.9	86.7	81.8	79.9	76.6	77.1	72.6	71.4	70.7	
69	Metal manufactures, n.e.s.....	100.0	97.0	95.0	92.3	89.9	89.3	88.1	88.8	84.7	84.3	83.4	
7	MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT, EX. MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT ¹	100.0	96.6	94.4	91.2	88.5	87.9	86.3	86.3	81.8	81.4	80.6	
71	MACHINERY (INCLUDING SITC 71 - 77) ¹	100.0	95.9	93.0	88.5	85.0	84.3	82.4	82.5	78.1	77.2	76.5	
71	Power generating machinery and equipment.....	100.0	96.4	93.8	90.0	86.7	86.3	84.5	84.2	79.8	79.2	78.4	
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries.....	100.0	96.7	94.1	90.5	87.5	87.1	85.9	86.5	82.2	81.3	80.6	
73	Metalworking machinery.....	100.0	96.3	93.7	89.7	86.7	85.8	84.1	84.4	80.0	79.1	78.4	
74	General industrial machines, parts n.e.s.....	100.0	97.0	94.8	91.9	89.4	89.0	87.9	88.4	84.2	83.6	82.8	
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment.....	100.0	96.7	90.8	84.8	80.3	79.4	77.0	76.9	72.2	71.2	70.7	
76	Telecommunications, sound recording and reproducing equipment.....	100.0	96.7	94.3	90.1	86.9	86.5	84.5	84.7	80.8	79.5	79.0	
77	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	100.0	95.9	93.0	88.5	85.2	84.4	82.2	82.2	77.8	76.8	76.2	
78	Road vehicles and parts.....	100.0	98.5	96.2	98.9	98.6	97.8	97.4	96.9	92.5	93.5	92.0	
79	Other transport equipment, ex. military and commercial aircraft ¹	100.0	97.9	95.9	92.7	89.6	89.7	89.4	90.3	86.8	85.1	84.0	
8	MISC. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.....	100.0	95.5	92.0	86.8	82.8	81.8	79.7	79.8	75.2	74.2	73.7	
82	Furniture and parts.....	100.0	97.7	96.1	94.1	92.3	92.2	91.3	91.4	87.8	87.6	86.9	
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus.....	100.0	95.2	91.6	85.8	81.4	80.5	78.1	78.3	73.7	72.5	72.0	
88	Photographic apparatus and supplies, optical goods, watches and clocks.....	100.0	94.7	90.6	84.5	80.0	78.9	76.7	76.8	72.1	71.0	70.5	
89	Misc. manufactured articles, n.e.s.....	100.0	95.8	92.6	88.2	84.7	83.7	81.9	82.0	77.3	76.5	75.8	

1 Product categories included in this SITC
have been modified due to concordance
or coverage limitations.

n.e.s. Not elsewhere specified.
n.a. Not available.

CHART A
ALL IMPORTS EXCLUDING FUELS

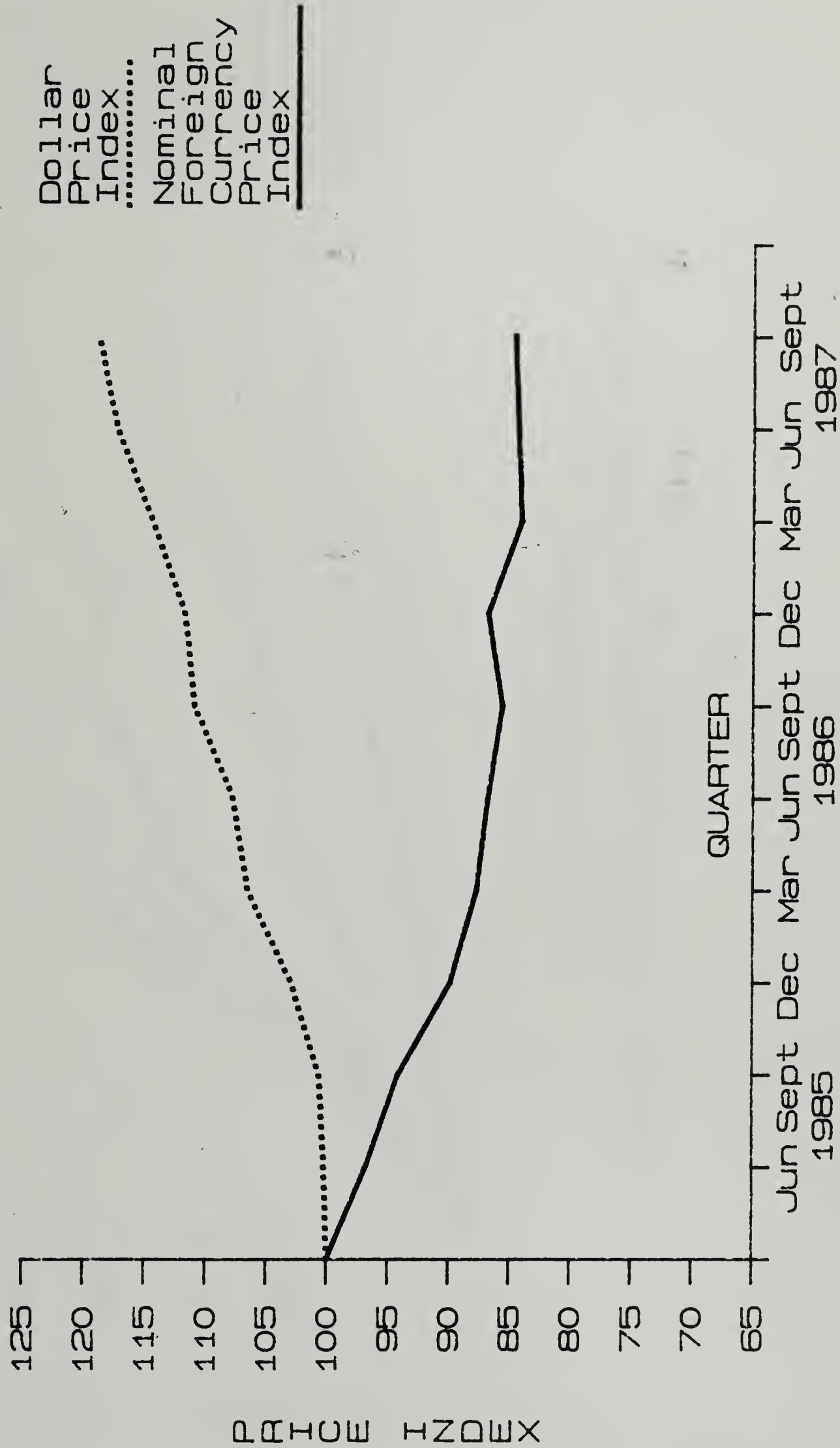


CHART B
TRADE-WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATES
SELECTED IMPORTS

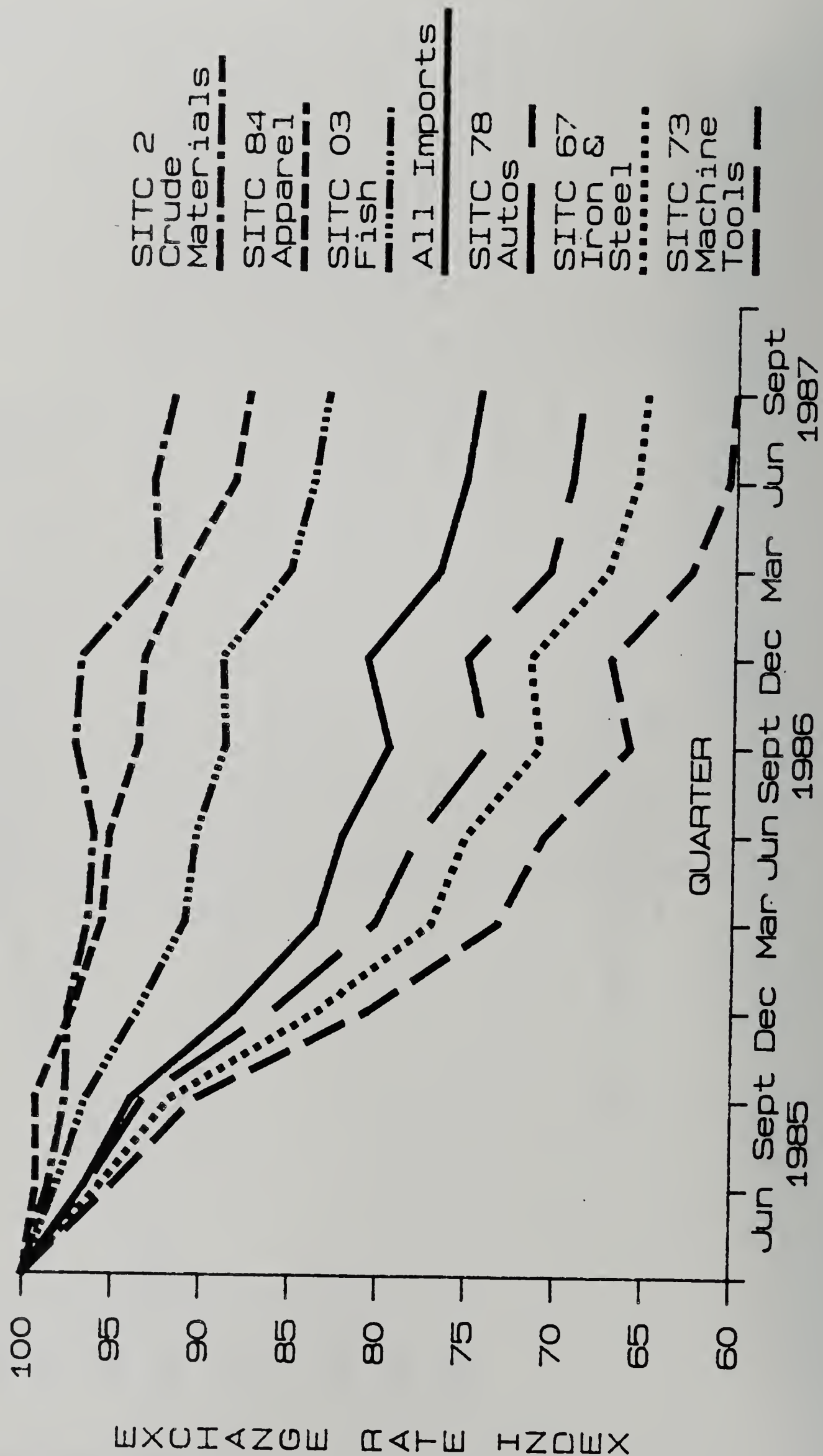


CHART C
ALL EXPORTS

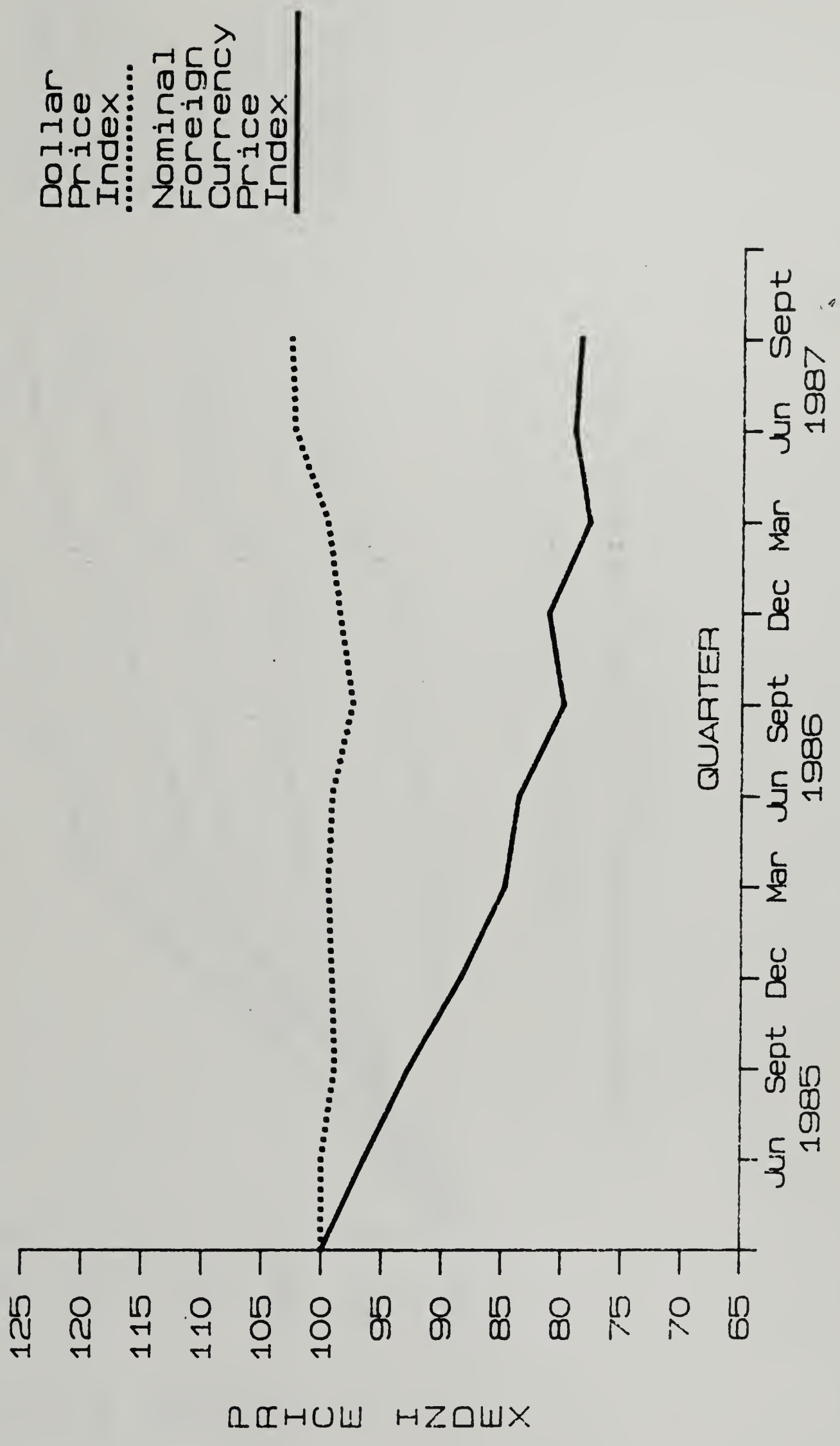
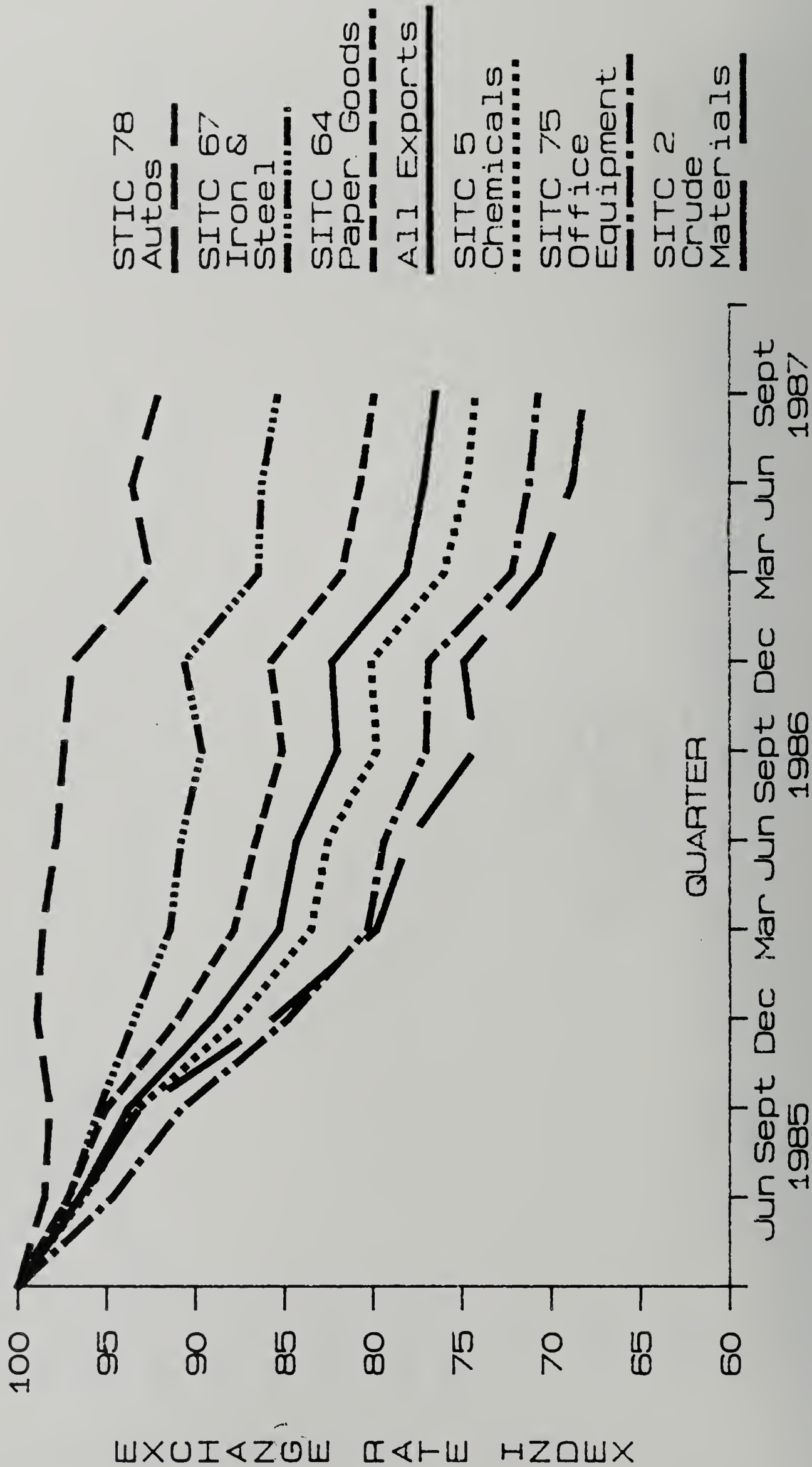
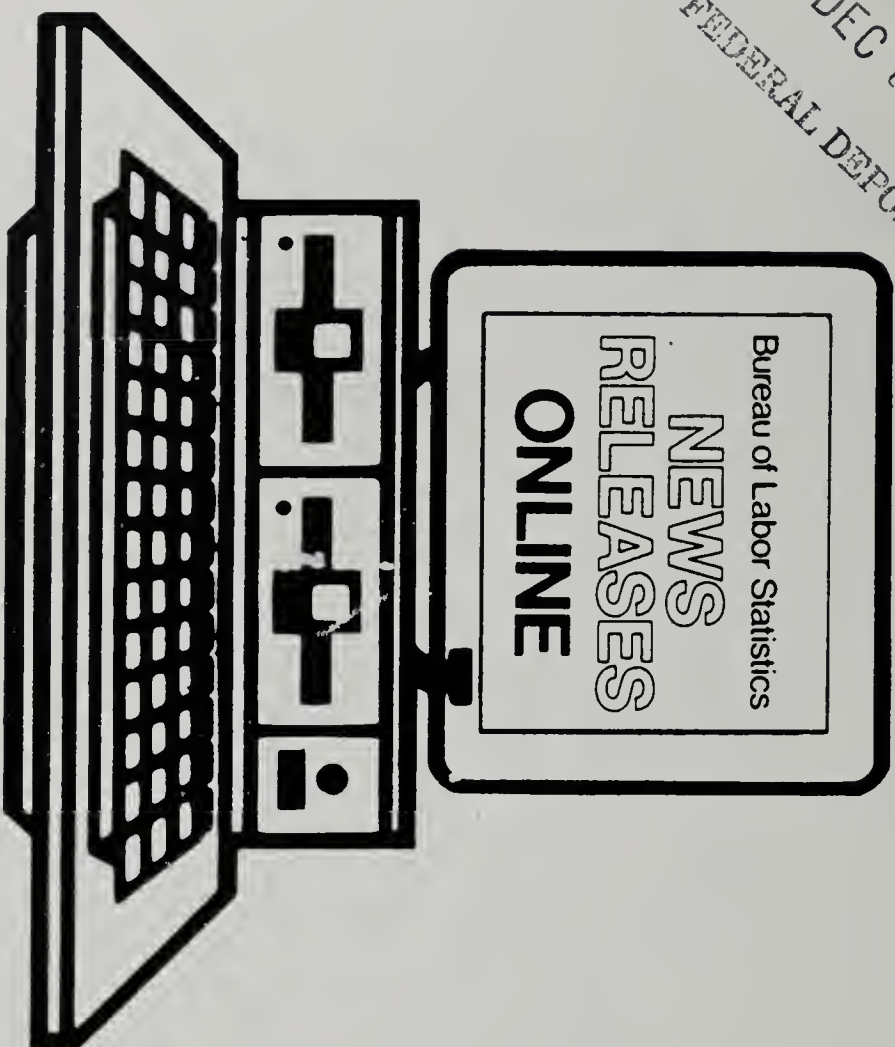


CHART D
TRADE-WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATES
SELECTED EXPORTS



L2,120; 87-508 (item 769-P)

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PROPORTION OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ENROLLED IN COLLEGE CONTINUED TO INCREASE IN 1992

The proportion of the most recent high school graduates who had enrolled in colleges or universities was at an all-time high of 63 percent in the fall of 1992, according to data released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. In 1980, about half of the most recent high school graduates had enrolled in college by the fall.

This information comes from the Current Population Survey, a monthly nationwide survey of about 60,000 households conducted for BLS by the Bureau of the Census. Each October, this survey includes special questions on the school enrollment and high school graduation status of youth.

Recent High School Graduates and Dropouts

Young women continued to be more likely than young men to enter colleges or universities—65 versus 60 percent. There also continued to be wide gaps in the college enrollment rates by race and ethnic groups. Whereas 64 percent of the white high school graduates entered college, the enrollment rates for black and Hispanic youth were much lower—49 and 57 percent, respectively. (See table 1.)

The majority of the 1992 college freshmen (63 percent) were enrolled in 4-year institutions. Among these students, about two-fifths were combining school with some labor force activity. Among the youth enrolled in 2-year colleges, the proportion in the labor force was much higher—two-thirds.

The labor force participation rate was higher—78 percent—among the high school graduates who had not enrolled in college. The unemployment rate for this group, at 19.4 percent, was well below the jobless rate for 1991 graduates, which, at 25.3 percent, was the group's highest in 8 years.

School dropouts have always experienced greater labor market difficulties than persons with higher levels of education, and 1992 was no exception. Of the 400,000 youth who had dropped out of high school between October 1991 and 1992, only about 60 percent were in the labor force. Their unemployment rate of 39.1 percent was double the rate for the year's high school graduates.

Table 1. Labor force status of 1992 high school graduates and 1991-92 school dropouts 16 to 24 years old by school enrollment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, October 1992

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Civilian noninsti- tutional population	Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Number	Partici- pation rate	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of labor force	
Total, 1992 high school graduates....	2,461	1,475	60.0	1,225	49.8	251	17.0	986
Men.....	1,240	785	63.3	656	52.9	129	16.5	455
Women.....	1,221	690	56.5	569	46.6	121	17.6	531
White.....	1,954	1,220	62.4	1,060	54.3	159	13.1	734
Black.....	359	172	47.8	104	28.9	68	39.6	188
Hispanic origin.....	210	133	63.6	97	46.1	37	27.4	76
Enrolled in college.....	1,542	761	49.3	649	42.1	112	14.7	781
Enrolled in 2-year college.....	571	384	67.2	333	58.3	51	13.2	188
Enrolled in 4-year college.....	971	377	38.8	315	32.5	61	16.3	594
Full-time students.....	1,429	665	46.6	567	39.7	98	14.8	763
Part-time students.....	113	95	84.1	82	71.9	14	14.5	18
Men.....	749	367	49.0	317	42.4	49	13.5	382
Women.....	793	394	49.7	331	41.8	63	15.9	399
White.....	1,258	646	51.4	573	45.6	73	11.3	612
Black.....	175	58	32.8	35	20.1	22	(1)	118
Hispanic origin.....	120	69	57.4	48	40.2	21	(1)	51
Not enrolled in college.....	919	714	77.8	576	62.7	138	19.4	204
Men.....	491	418	85.2	339	69.0	80	19.1	73
Women.....	428	296	69.2	237	55.5	59	19.8	132
White.....	696	574	82.5	487	70.0	86	15.1	122
Black.....	184	114	62.0	69	37.2	46	40.0	70
Hispanic origin.....	90	64	71.8	48	54.1	16	(1)	25
Total, 1991-92 high school dropouts ^{2/}	406	242	59.6	147	36.3	95	39.1	164
Men.....	189	130	69.1	85	45.2	45	34.7	58
Women.....	218	112	51.4	62	28.6	50	44.3	106
White.....	319	190	59.7	128	40.3	62	32.5	129
Black.....	66	35	52.5	7	(1)	28	(1)	31
Hispanic origin.....	80	40	49.9	23	28.4	17	(1)	40

1/ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

2/ Data refer to persons who dropped out of school between October 1991 and October 1992.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to

totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Because of rounding, sum of individual items may not equal totals.

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Table 2. Labor force status of persons 16 to 24 years old by school enrollment, educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, October 1992

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Civilian noninsti- tutional population	Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Number	Partici- pation rate	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of labor force	
Total, 16 to 24 years.....	30,969	19,950	64.4	17,335	56.0	2,615	13.1	11,018
Enrolled in school.....	15,868	7,737	48.8	6,718	42.3	1,019	13.2	8,131
Enrolled in high school.....	7,274	2,798	38.5	2,180	30.0	618	22.1	4,476
Men.....	3,888	1,579	40.6	1,225	31.5	354	22.4	2,308
Women.....	3,386	1,218	36.0	955	28.2	264	21.6	2,168
White.....	5,668	2,389	42.2	1,949	34.4	441	18.4	3,279
Black.....	1,275	325	25.5	169	13.3	156	47.9	950
Hispanic origin.....	839	248	29.5	163	19.5	85	34.1	591
Enrolled in college.....	8,594	4,939	57.5	4,539	52.8	401	8.1	3,655
Enrolled in 2-year college.....	2,500	1,755	70.2	1,600	64.0	155	8.8	745
Enrolled in 4-year college.....	6,094	3,184	52.3	2,938	48.2	246	7.7	2,909
Full-time students.....	7,247	3,730	51.5	3,415	47.1	315	8.5	3,517
Part-time students.....	1,347	1,209	89.8	1,124	83.4	85	7.1	138
Men.....	4,030	2,292	56.9	2,097	52.1	195	8.5	1,737
Women.....	4,564	2,647	58.0	2,441	53.5	206	7.8	1,917
White.....	7,109	4,242	59.7	3,952	55.6	290	6.8	2,867
Black.....	924	426	46.1	352	38.1	73	17.3	498
Hispanic origin.....	613	364	59.5	325	53.0	39	10.8	248
Not enrolled in school.....	15,101	12,213	80.9	10,617	70.3	1,597	13.1	2,887
16 to 19 years.....	2,930	2,111	72.0	1,665	56.8	446	21.1	819
20 to 24 years.....	12,171	10,103	83.0	8,952	73.6	1,151	11.4	2,068
Men.....	7,468	6,730	90.1	5,874	78.7	856	12.7	738
Less than a high school diploma..	1,747	1,413	80.9	1,147	65.7	266	18.8	334
High school graduates, no college	3,456	3,155	91.3	2,724	78.8	431	13.7	301
Less than a bachelor's degree....	1,659	1,569	94.5	1,461	88.1	107	6.9	91
College graduates.....	607	594	97.9	542	89.4	52	8.7	13
Women.....	7,633	5,483	71.8	4,743	62.1	741	13.5	2,149
Less than a high school diploma..	1,673	741	44.3	485	29.0	257	34.6	932
High school graduates, no college	3,431	2,498	72.8	2,165	63.1	333	13.3	934
Less than a bachelor's degree....	1,741	1,495	85.9	1,381	79.3	114	7.6	246
College graduates.....	787	749	95.1	711	90.4	37	5.0	38
White.....	12,207	10,149	83.1	9,092	74.5	1,057	10.4	2,058
Black.....	2,393	1,677	70.1	1,204	50.3	474	28.2	715
Hispanic origin.....	2,029	1,478	72.9	1,240	61.1	238	16.1	550

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

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Bureau of Labor Statistics

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REVIEW OF LABOR MARKET TRENDS IN RECENT RECESSIONS APPEARS IN JUNE ISSUE OF THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

The United States experienced nine periods of widespread economic decline over the past 46 years. These periods--commonly referred to as recessions--were characterized by decreasing employment and increasing unemployment. The June issue of the Monthly Labor Review, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, contains a series of articles analyzing the unemployment trends of the most recent recession compared with other periods of economic weakness during the past 2 decades.

"The 1990-91 Recession: How Bad Was the Labor Market?", by Jennifer M. Gardner, BLS economist in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, analyzes several factors regarding the labor market unique to this recession and its aftermath that made its impact on the U.S. work force quite severe. By most economic measures, the 1990-91 recession was milder than earlier postwar contractions, but many labor market measures did not improve until well after the official end of the downturn. Employment declines were more widespread across the major occupation and industry groups than in past contractions. And, a much smaller share of the unemployed who lost jobs in the recent recession expected to be rehired when the economy improved than was the case for workers losing jobs in other downturns.

"Long-Term Unemployment in Recent Recessions," by Randy E. Ilg, BLS economist in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, focuses on the extent of long-term unemployment associated with the 1990-91 recession and its aftermath and compares it with conditions related to other major recessions of the past 2 decades. During the 1990-91 recession, the long-term jobless rate was much lower than that associated with the 1981-82 contraction; however, unemployment of more than 6 months has been very slow to recover from the recent downturn. The article finds that the unusually long lag following the 1990-91 recession is consistent with changes in employment; this series continued to trend downward for nearly a year after the official ending date and then increased at a slower pace than in prior recoveries. In addition, the long-term jobless were more likely to be of prime working age, and less likely to be young, than they were in past periods of high unemployment.

"Job Losses Among Hispanics in the Recent Recession," by Johanne Boisjoly, professor of sociology at the University of Quebec, and Greg J. Duncan, research scientist at the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, investigates the reasons for the higher rate of job losses incurred by Hispanics during the recent recession. On the basis of

a new data source, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the study found that lower levels of education among Hispanic workers accounted for some of the difference.

The June issue of the Monthly Labor Review also contains "Married Mothers' Work Patterns: The Job-Family Compromise," by Howard V. Hayghe, BLS economist in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, and Suzanne M. Bianchi, assistant chief for Social and Demographic Statistics, Bureau of the Census. The article examines the issue of time spent in labor market work by looking at married mothers' work experiences during 1992. The data show that today's married mothers are twice as likely to work full time all year than their predecessors of 20 years ago, but, even so, year-round full-time work remains far from the norm.

The Monthly Labor Review is sold by the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, for \$25 a year; single copies are \$7. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

NOTE TO EDITORS: Single copies of the articles are available from BLS, 202-606-5888.

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BLS RELEASES NEW 1994-2005 EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

New projections for the American work force from 1994 to 2005 were released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, providing information on where future job growth is expected by industry and occupation and what the demographic makeup of the work force pursuing those jobs is likely to be.

These projections to 2005 of economic growth, the labor force, and employment by industry and occupation are widely used for studying long-range economic and employment trends, planning education and training programs, and developing career information.

BLS develops three alternative sets of projections because of the uncertainty inherent in the future. Changes in the structure of the economy and in the demand for goods and services for a low, a moderate, and a high growth pattern for Gross Domestic Product are included. This release uses the moderate growth projection in which personal consumption expenditures will continue to account for about two-thirds of GDP and in which foreign trade is projected to continue to increase faster than other demand components.

Labor force

The future supply of workers, the labor force, is projected to increase by 16 million over the 1994-2005 period, from 131 million to 147 million. This represents an increase of 12 percent, less than the 16 percent increase over the previous 11-year period, 1982-93. (See table 1 and its note concerning comparability of 1993 and 1994 labor force data.)

- 39.3 million workers are expected to enter the labor force over the 1994-2005 period, more than the 37 million that entered over the 1982-93 period (table 2).
- 23.3 million of the entrants will replace workers who leave the labor force because of death, retirement, and other reasons.
- 16.0 million will reflect net labor force growth.

The demographic composition of the labor force is expected to change because the population itself will change and because work force participation will change.

- White non-Hispanics, who accounted for 77 percent of the labor force in 1994, are expected to account for two-thirds of the entrants into the work force over the 1994-2005 period; thus, their share of the labor force in 2005 will decrease modestly.
- By 2005, the black non-Hispanic and the Hispanic labor forces will be nearly equal in size, as more Hispanics than blacks will enter the labor force over the 1994-2005 period.
- The women's labor force will grow more rapidly than the men's; the women's share of the labor force will increase from 46 to 48 percent. Despite this, men will supply slightly over half of the labor force entrants over the 1994-2005 period.
- The labor force 55 years of age and older will grow faster than the younger labor force as the baby-boom generation (born 1946-64) continues to age. The labor force 25 to 34 years of age is projected to decline by almost 4 million, reflecting the decrease in births in the late 1960s and early 1970s.
- The labor force participation rates of women are projected to increase, but at a more moderate rate than in the previous 11 years, particularly among younger women. Men's labor force participation rates are projected to continue to decline across all age groups.

Employment

Industry Employment

- Over the 1994-2005 period, total employment is projected to increase by 14 percent or by 17.7 million, from 127.0 million in 1994 to 144.7 million in 2005. This growth rate is much slower than during the previous 11-year period 1983-1994 when growth was 24 percent and the economy gained 24.6 million additional jobs (table 3).
- Service-producing industries will account for virtually all of the job growth. Only construction will add jobs in the goods-producing sector.
- Manufacturing's share of total jobs is expected to decline, as a decrease of 1.3 million manufacturing jobs is projected. Manufacturing is expected to maintain its share of total output, as productivity in this sector is projected to increase. Accounting for one of every seven jobs in 1994,

manufacturing is expected to account for just less than one of every eight jobs in 2005.

- Health services, business services, and social services are expected to account for almost one of every two jobs added to the economy during the 1994-2005 period. Of the 10 fastest growing industries, nine belong to one of these three industry groups (table 5a).

Occupational employment

- Professional specialty occupations are projected to increase the fastest and to add the most jobs--over 5 million. This group also had the fastest rate of increase and the largest job growth in the 1983-94 period. Service workers are expected to add 4.6 million jobs. These two groups--on opposite ends of the educational attainment and earnings spectrum--are expected to provide more than half of the total projected job growth in 1994-2005 (table 4).
- Other groups that are projected to grow faster than the average are executive, administrative, and managerial occupations; technicians and related support occupations; and marketing and sales occupations.
- Administrative support occupations including clerical are projected to grow much slower than the average and much slower than they have in the past, reflecting the increasing impact of office automation. The projected growth of 994,000 jobs for this group is significantly less than the 4.3 million job growth during 1983-94.
- Precision production, craft, and repair occupations and operators, fabricators, and laborers are projected to grow much more slowly than the average due to continuing advances in technology, changes in production methods, and the overall decline in manufacturing employment.
- The 10 fastest growing occupations include workers at all levels of educational attainment; half are health-related occupations (table 5b).
- The 10 occupations adding the most jobs will account for more than one-fourth of total employment growth (table 5c).

Education and Training

Employment will increase in occupations requiring various amounts of education and training. Growth rates over the 1994-2005 period will range from 5 percent for occupations generally requiring moderate term on-the-job training to 29 percent for occupations requiring a master's

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degree. All categories that generally require an associate degree or more education are projected to grow faster than the 14 percent average of all occupations. In contrast, all other categories are expected to grow less than 14 percent. Occupations that generally require moderate term (1 to 12 months) on the job training for a worker to achieve average job performance are projected to grow the slowest, reflecting the concentration of many production occupations in declining manufacturing industries (table 6).

More detailed information on the 1994-2005 projections appears in five articles in the November 1995 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. A graphic presentation of the highlights of the projections will appear in the forthcoming Fall 1995 *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*. Data on education and training will be published in "Employment Outlook: 1994-2005, Job Quality and Other Aspects of Projected Employment Growth," BLS Bulletin 2472.

The *Monthly Labor Review* and *Occupational Outlook Quarterly* are sold by the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The Review costs \$25 a year, single copies are \$7. The Quarterly costs \$8 a year; single copies are \$2.75. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

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Table 1. Civilian labor force by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, 1982, 1993 and 1994, and moderate alternative projection to 2005
[Numbers in thousands]

Group	Level				Change		Percent change		Percent distribution		
	1982	1993	1994	2005	1982-93	1994-2005	1982-93	1994-2005	1982	1994	2005
Total, 16 years and older	110,204	128,040	131,056	147,106	17,836	16,050	16.2	12.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men, 16 years and older	62,450	69,633	70,817	76,842	7,183	6,025	11.5	8.5	56.7	54.0	52.2
Women, 16 years and older	47,755	58,407	60,239	70,263	10,652	10,024	22.3	16.6	43.3	46.0	47.8
16 to 24	24,608	20,383	21,612	23,984	-4,225	2,372	-17.2	11.0	22.3	16.5	16.3
25 to 54	70,506	92,271	93,898	101,017	21,765	7,119	30.9	7.6	64.0	71.6	68.7
55 and older	15,092	15,386	15,547	22,105	294	6,558	1.9	42.2	13.7	11.9	15.0
White, 16 years and older	96,143	109,359	111,082	122,867	13,216	11,785	13.7	10.6	87.2	84.8	83.5
Black, 16 years and older	11,331	13,943	14,502	16,619	2,612	2,116	23.1	14.6	10.3	11.1	11.3
Asian and other, 16 years and older ¹	2,729	4,742	5,474	7,632	2,013	2,158	73.8	39.4	2.5	4.2	5.2
Hispanic, 16 years and older	6,734	10,377	11,975	16,330	3,643	4,355	54.1	36.4	6.1	9.1	11.1
Other than Hispanic, 16 years and older	103,470	117,663	119,081	130,775	14,193	11,694	13.7	9.8	93.9	90.9	88.9
White, non-Hispanic	89,630	99,499	100,462	108,345	9,869	7,883	11.0	7.8	81.3	76.7	73.7

Note: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and 1982 because of the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology and the introduction of 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount.

The "Aslan and other" group includes (1) Aslans and Pacific Islanders and (2) American Indians and Alaska Natives. The historical data are derived by subtracting "black" from the "black and other" group; projections are made directly, not by subtraction.

Table 2. Civilian labor force, 1982, 1993, and 1994, and projected 2005, and entrants and leavers, actual 1982-93 and projected 1994-2005

Group	Labor force	Entrants	Leavers	Labor force		Entrants	Leavers	Labor force
	1982	1982-93	1982-93	1993	1994	1994-2005	1994-2005	2005
Numbers [thousands]								
Total	110,215	37,309	19,485	128,039	131,051	39,343	23,289	147,106
Men	62,460	19,275	12,104	69,632	70,814	19,720	13,691	76,842
Women	47,755	18,034	7,381	58,407	60,238	19,624	9,598	70,263
White, non-Hispanic	89,536	26,405	16,440	99,502	100,463	26,058	18,177	108,345
Men	51,086	13,447	10,288	54,246	54,306	12,937	10,814	56,429
Women	38,450	12,958	6,152	45,256	46,157	13,122	7,363	51,916
Black, non-Hispanic	11,230	4,952	1,905	14,277	14,304	4,871	2,783	16,392
Men	5,744	2,403	1,079	7,068	6,981	2,314	1,512	7,783
Women	5,486	2,549	826	7,209	7,323	2,557	1,271	8,609
Hispanic origin	6,734	4,437	794	10,377	11,974	6,085	1,729	16,330
Men	4,148	2,654	545	6,257	7,210	3,321	1,039	9,492
Women	2,586	1,784	250	4,120	4,764	2,765	690	6,838
Asian and other, non-Hispanic ¹	2,714	1,515	345	3,883	4,310	2,329	600	6,039
Men	1,481	772	192	2,061	2,317	1,148	326	3,139
Women	1,233	743	153	1,822	1,994	1,180	274	2,900
Share [percent]								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	56.7	51.7	62.1	54.4	54.0	50.1	58.8	52.2
Women	43.3	48.3	37.9	45.6	46.0	49.9	41.2	47.8
White, non-Hispanic	81.2	70.8	84.4	77.7	76.7	66.2	78.0	73.7
Men	46.4	36.0	52.8	42.4	41.4	32.9	46.4	38.4
Women	34.9	34.7	31.6	35.3	35.2	33.4	31.6	35.3
Black, non-Hispanic	10.2	13.3	9.8	11.2	10.9	12.4	12.0	11.1
Men	5.2	6.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.9	6.5	5.3
Women	5.0	6.8	4.2	5.6	5.6	6.5	5.5	5.9
Hispanic origin	6.1	11.9	4.1	8.1	9.1	15.5	7.4	11.1
Men	3.8	7.1	2.8	4.9	5.5	8.4	4.5	6.5
Women	2.3	4.8	1.3	3.2	3.6	7.0	3.0	4.6
Asian and other, non-Hispanic ¹	2.5	4.1	1.8	3.0	3.3	5.9	2.6	4.1
Men	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.8	2.9	1.4	2.1
Women	1.1	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.5	3.0	1.2	2.0

Note: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and 1982 because of the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology and the introduction of 1990 census-based population controls. Entrants and leavers are calculated by comparing cohort labor force size at two points in time. The components of this table are mutually exclusive.

¹ The "Asian and other" group includes (1) Asians and Pacific Islanders and (2) American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Table 3. Employment by major industry division, 1983, 1994, and projected 2005

Industry	Employment (in thousands)				Change			
	1983	1994	2005		1983-94	1994-2005		
			Low	High		Low	Moderate	High
Nonfarm wage and salary /1								
Goods producing								
Mining	89,734	113,340	125,631	130,185	23,605	12,291	16,846	
Construction	23,328	23,914	21,860	22,930	587	-2,054	-985	
Manufacturing	952	601	450	439	-351	-150	-162	
Durable	3,946	5,010	5,193	5,500	1,064	183	490	
Nondurable	18,430	18,304	16,218	16,991	-126	-2,086	-1,313	
Service producing	10,707	10,431	8,803	9,290	-275	-1,628	-1,141	
Transportation, communications, utilities	7,723	7,873	7,415	7,700	149	-458	-172	
Wholesale trade	66,407	89,425	103,771	107,256	23,019	14,345	17,830	
Retail trade	4,958	6,006	6,145	6,431	1,048	139	425	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,283	6,140	6,389	6,559	857	249	419	
Services /1	15,587	20,438	22,781	23,094	4,850	2,343	2,657	
Government	5,466	6,933	7,076	7,373	1,468	143	439	
Agriculture /2	19,242	30,792	42,072	42,810	11,550	11,280	12,018	
Private household wage and salary	15,870	19,117	19,307	20,990	3,247	190	1,873	
Nonagricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers /3	3,508	3,623	3,431	3,399	115	-192	-224	
	1,247	966	818	800	-281	-149	-166	
	7,914	9,085	10,382	10,324	1,171	1,297	1,239	
Total /4	102,403	127,014	140,261	144,708	24,611	13,247	17,694	
	Percent distribution of wage and salary employment				Annual rate of change			
	1983	1994	2005		1983-94	1994-2005		
			Low	Moderate		Low	Moderate	High
Nonfarm wage and salary /1								
Goods producing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.1	0.9	1.3	1.7
Mining	26.0	21.1	17.4	17.6	0.2	-0.8	-0.4	0.2
Construction	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	-4.1	-2.6	-2.8	-1.5
Manufacturing	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2	2.2	0.3	0.9	1.6
Durable	20.5	16.1	12.9	13.1	-0.1	-1.1	-0.7	-0.2
Nondurable	11.9	9.2	7.0	7.1	-0.2	-1.5	-1.0	-0.3
	8.6	6.9	5.9	5.9	0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.1
Service producing	74.0	78.9	82.6	82.4	2.7	1.4	1.7	2.0
Transportation, communications, utilities	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.9	1.8	0.2	0.6	1.0
Wholesale trade	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.0	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.9
Retail trade	17.4	18.0	18.1	17.7	2.5	1.0	1.1	1.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.7	2.2	0.2	0.6	1.0
Services /1	21.4	27.2	33.5	32.9	4.4	2.9	3.0	3.2
Government	17.7	16.9	15.4	16.1	1.7	0.1	0.9	1.7
Agriculture /2	-	-	-	-	0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7
Private households	-	-	-	-	-2.3	-1.5	-1.7	-1.9
Nonagricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers /3	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total /4	-	-	-	-	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.5

1/ Excludes SIC 074,5,8 (agricultural services) and 99 (nonclassifiable establishments) and is therefore not directly comparable with data published in Employment and Earnings.

2/ Excludes government wage and salary workers and includes private sector SIC 08, 09 (forestry and fisheries).

3/ Excludes SIC 08, 09 (forestry and fisheries).

4/ Employment data for wage and salary workers are from the BLS Current Employment Statistics (payroll) survey, which counts jobs, whereas self-employed, unpaid family worker, agricultural, and private household data are from the Current Population Survey (household survey), which counts workers.

Note: Dash indicates data not available

Table 5a. The 10 Industries with fastest projected job growth, 1994-2005, moderate alternative projection	
Industry	Percent change
Health services, n.e.c.	84.1
Residential care	82.7
Computer and data processing services	69.5
Individual and miscellaneous social services	68.8
Miscellaneous business services	68.4
Child day care services	59.4
Personnel supply services	58.1
Services to buildings	58.0
Miscellaneous equipment rental and leasing	50.8
Management and public relations	46.5

Table 5b. The 10 fastest growing occupations, 1994-2005, moderate alternative projection [Numbers in thousands]				
Occupation	Employment		1994-2005	
	1994	2005	Numerical change	Percent change
Personal and home care aides	179	391	212	119
Home health aides	420	848	428	102
Systems analysts	483	928	445	92
Computer engineers	195	372	177	90
Physical and corrective therapy assistants and aides	78	142	64	83
Electronic pagination systems workers	18	33	15	83
Occupational therapy assistants and aides	16	29	13	82
Physical therapists	102	183	81	80
Residential counselors	165	290	126	76
Human services workers	168	293	125	75

Table 5c. The 10 occupations with the largest job growth, 1994-2005, moderate alternative projection [Numbers in thousands]				
Occupation	Employment		1994-2005	
	1994	2005	Numerical change	Percent change
Cashiers	3,005	3,567	562	19
Janitors and cleaners, including maids and housekeeping cleaners	3,043	3,602	559	18
Salespersons, retail	3,842	4,374	532	14
Waiters and waitresses	1,847	2,326	479	26
Registered nurses	1,906	2,379	473	25
General managers and top executives	3,046	3,512	466	15
Systems analysts	483	928	445	92
Home health aides	420	848	428	102
Guards	867	1,282	415	48
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,265	1,652	387	31

Table 6. Projected change in employment by education and training category, 1994-2005, moderate alternative projection [Numbers in thousands]								
Education category	1994		2005		Change, 1994-2005		Job openings due to growth and net replacement, 1994-2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	127,014	100.0	144,708	100.0	17,693	13.9	49,631	100.0
First professional degree	1,702	1.3	2,076	1.4	374	22.0	657	1.3
Doctor's degree	976	.8	1,156	.8	180	18.4	467	.9
Master's degree	1,500	1.2	1,927	1.3	427	28.5	658	1.3
Work experience, plus a bachelor's or higher degree	8,191	6.5	9,494	6.6	1,303	15.9	3,062	6.2
Bachelor's degree	14,007	11.0	17,771	12.3	3,764	26.9	6,684	13.5
Associate degree	3,956	3.1	4,919	3.4	963	24.3	1,594	3.2
Post-secondary vocational training	7,102	5.6	7,845	5.4	743	10.5	2,378	4.8
Work experience	9,994	7.9	11,325	7.8	1,331	13.3	3,554	7.2
Long-term on-the-job training	13,672	10.8	14,901	10.3	1,229	9.0	4,754	9.6
Moderate-term on-the-job training	16,219	12.8	17,083	11.8	864	5.3	5,670	11.4
Short-term on-the-job training	49,695	39.1	56,208	38.8	6,513	13.1	20,152	40.6

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EMPLOYEE TENURE IN THE MID-1990s

Among men, median tenure with their current employer fell between 1983 and 1996 in nearly every age group. The overall median for men remained flat at 4.0 years, however, as the age distribution of employed men shifted to older age groups, where workers have longer tenure. Median tenure for women had changed little from 1983 to 1991, but was up slightly in 1996 to 3.5 years, according to data released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Information on tenure has been obtained periodically since the early 1950s from supplemental questions in the Current Population Survey (CPS), the monthly survey of about 50,000 households that provides information on employment, unemployment, earnings, demographics, and other characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over. The questions on tenure that were asked prior to 1983 differ from those asked in more recent surveys. As a result, this release focuses only on comparable data from 1983 to 1996. (See the Explanatory Note.)

Demographic characteristics

Among men, median tenure (the point at which half the workers had more tenure and half had less) was 4.0 years in February 1996, virtually identical to the figures obtained in January of 1983, 1987, and 1991. (See table 1.) Yet, since 1983, nearly every age group of men experienced a decline in median tenure, with particularly sharp drops occurring among men ages 45 to 54 and 55 to 64. During this

Revisions to 1983-91 Data on Median Tenure

Estimates of median tenure shown in this release for January of 1983, 1987, and 1991 have been revised from estimates previously published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The method used to compute median tenure was improved for the February 1996 data. To facilitate historical comparisons, previously published medians for 1983-91 were recalculated using the new method. As a result, most estimates of median tenure for 1983-91 shown in this release are approximately a half year lower than those previously published. For additional information on these revisions and the method used to calculate median tenure, see the Explanatory Note.

period, the age of the workforce generally shifted upward to older workers, who have longer tenure with their current employers. For example, median tenure for 25- to 34-year-old men was 3.0 years in February 1996, compared with 6.1 years for 35- to 44-year-olds and 10.5 years for 55- to 64-year-olds. The shift in the age distribution would, by itself, have raised median tenure; this age shift, however, was counterbalanced by the decline in median tenure for men in most age groups, leaving the overall median tenure for men essentially unchanged.

Among women, overall median tenure rose between 1983 and 1996, with nearly all of the gain taking place from 1991 to 1996. This increase was partly due to substantial increases in median tenure among 35- to 44-year-olds and 45- to 54-year-olds. In addition, as with men, the proportion of employed women in the older, longer-tenured age groups rose.

In addition to trends in median tenure, it is useful also to examine trends in the proportion of workers with relatively long tenure of 10 years or more. The proportion of men who had worked for their current employer 10 years or longer fell during the 1983-96 period, while the proportion of women with such long tenure rose, as table 2 shows. (Workers ages 16 to 24 are excluded from table 2 because it is nearly impossible for these young workers to have been with their current employer 10 years or longer.) The decline in the proportion of men with such long tenure occurred in every age group, except among men age 65 and over, for whom the proportion remained stable during the 1983-96 period. Among women, the trend toward rising proportions with long tenure occurred mainly among 40- to 54-year-olds.

Table 3 provides more detailed information on the length of time workers had been with their current employers in February 1996. Overall, about a quarter of wage and salary workers had worked for their current employer 12 months or less. These include workers who had recently entered the workforce, as well as workers who had changed employers in the previous year. More than three-quarters of 16- to 19-year-olds had such short tenure, as did over half of workers ages 20 to 24. By comparison, among 55- to 64-year-olds, 11 percent had 12 months or less of tenure, while 29 percent had worked for their current employer 20 years or more.

Among women and men in nearly every age group, workers who do not have a high school diploma have lower median tenure than those with more education. (See table 4.) There appears to be little relationship between tenure and educational attainment for workers who have a high school diploma or higher level of education.

Industry

In February 1996, workers in mining had the highest median tenure, 6.1 years, of any major private-sector industry. (See table 5.) The median for mining rose from 3.4 years in January 1983. Employment levels in mining today are only half of their peak of the early 1980s. Little hiring has occurred in the industry in recent years, and many lower-tenured workers have lost their jobs, resulting in a large increase in median tenure.

In manufacturing, median tenure was 5.4 years in February 1996, the same as in January 1983. Within manufacturing, however, some industries experienced sizable movements in median tenure. For example, workers in motor vehicles and equipment had far less tenure with their employers in 1996 than in 1983; median tenure fell from 13.0 years in January 1983 to 7.8 years in February 1996. In aircraft and parts manufacturing, the median rose from 6.4 years in 1983 to 9.8 years in 1996.

The median length of time that workers in finance, insurance, and real estate had been with their current employer rose from 3.2 years in 1983 to 4.1 years in 1996. The services industry also

experienced an increase in median tenure, from 2.5 years in 1983 to 3.0 years in 1996. Within services, private education, social services, hospitals, other health services, business services, and automobile and repair services all showed substantial increases.

In transportation and public utilities, median tenure was 5.2 years in February 1996, about half a year lower than the medians in 1983-91. Wholesale and retail trade workers showed little change in their median tenure, with retail trade continuing to have the lowest median, 1.9 years, among the major private-sector industry groups. The median length of time government employees had worked for their current employer rose from 5.8 years in 1983 to 6.9 years in 1996.

Data on tenure often have been used as a gauge of employment security, with some observers regarding increases in tenure as a sign of improving security and falling tenure as a sign of deteriorating security. There are limitations to using the data in this way, however. For example, during recessions or other periods of declining job security, median tenure and the proportion of workers with long tenure could rise because less-senior workers are more likely to lose their jobs than are workers with longer tenure. During periods of economic growth, median tenure and the proportion of workers with long tenure could fall because more job opportunities are available for new entrants to the workforce and experienced workers have more opportunities to change employers and take better jobs. Tenure also could rise under improving economic conditions, however, as fewer layoffs occur and good job matches develop between workers and employers.

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Explanatory Note

The data presented in this report were collected through a supplement to the February 1996 Current Population Survey (CPS), the monthly survey of about 50,000 households that provides information on employment, unemployment, earnings, demographics, and other characteristics of the nation's civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over. The February 1996 CPS supplement obtained information on worker displacement and on tenure. The data on worker displacement appear in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) news release USDL 96-446, "Worker Displacement During the Mid-1990s (Based on Revised Estimates)," issued on October 25, 1996.

In the February 1996 supplement, questions on tenure were asked of all employed persons. The first question was:

"How long have/has ... been working continuously for (fill in name of present employer)?"

- _____ Days
- _____ Weeks
- _____ Months
- _____ Years

For responses of "1 year" or "2 years," a follow-up question asked: "Could you please give the exact number of months?"

The purpose of the follow-up question was to obtain more precise information on workers who had been with their current employer a relatively short time. The CPS supplements that obtained information on tenure in January of 1983, 1987, and 1991 included the first question but not the follow-up question. In those surveys, responses of 1 year or more could be coded only as the nearest full year, and responses of less than a year were coded as the nearest full month.

Prior to January 1983, CPS supplements on tenure asked wage and salary workers, "When did ... start working at your/his/her present job?" Self-employed workers were asked, "When did ... start working at your/his/her present business?" For wage and salary workers, the meaning of the term "job" is ambiguous. For example, a worker who had been employed at a particular company for 10 years and had been promoted to a managerial position 1 year prior to the survey may have been counted as having 10 years or 1 year of tenure, depending on whether the respondent interpreted the question to mean tenure with the current employer or tenure in the managerial position. To rectify this ambiguity, the wording of the question was changed in January 1983 to specify the length of time a worker had been with his or her current employer. This change resulted in a break in historical comparability.

Estimates of median tenure shown in this release for January of 1983, 1987, and 1991 have been revised from estimates previously published by BLS. The questionnaire for the February 1996 CPS permitted more precise coding of responses on the length of time workers had been with their current employer than did previous surveys. For example, a response of "4 years and 10 months" in the February 1996 survey could be coded as 58 months. By comparison, in the January 1983, 1987, and 1991 surveys, such a response would have required the CPS interviewer to round to the nearest full year, 5 years in this example, when coding the response.

The algorithm previously used by BLS to calculate median tenure in the 1983, 1987, and 1991 surveys essentially ignored the effects of rounding and treated the whole-year responses as if they were the minimum level of a 1-year tenure interval. For example, a response of 5 years was assumed to mean any value that was at least 5 years and less than 6 years. In the calculation of medians for the February 1996 survey, whole-year responses were treated as the center, rather than the minimum, of a 1-year tenure interval. Thus, a response of 5 years was assumed to mean at least 4.5 years and less than 5.5 years. This method takes advantage of the more precise coding that was possible in the February 1996 survey. To facilitate historical comparisons, it was necessary to recalculate previously published estimates of median tenure for 1983, 1987, and 1991 using the same algorithm that was used for the February 1996 data. The effect of the revised method is that estimates of median tenure for 1983, 1987, and 1991 are now approximately a half year lower than previously published estimates.

In the data from the February 1996 CPS, there was a small number of cases in which responses to the questions on tenure were impossible or very unlikely, with respect to the reported ages for those workers. In tabulating the February 1996 data on tenure with current employer, BLS has treated as a nonresponse any case in which age minus tenure is less than 14 years. BLS used the same editing procedure when tabulating tenure estimates shown in this release for January of 1983 and 1987; this also resulted in small revisions to some previously published estimates for those years. This editing procedure was not used for the January 1991 survey because there were no cases in which a worker's age minus tenure was less than 15 years.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-606-STAT; TDD phone: 202-606-5897; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-326-2577.

Table 1. Median years of tenure with current employer for employed wage and salary workers by age and sex, selected years, 1983-96

Age and sex	January 1983	January 1987	January 1991	February 1996
TOTAL				
Total 16 years and over	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8
16 to 17 years .....	.7	.6	.7	.7
18 to 19 years .....	.8	.7	.8	.7
20 to 24 years	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
25 years and over	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0
25 to 34 years	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
35 to 44 years	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.3
45 to 54 years	9.5	8.8	8.9	8.3
55 to 64 years	12.2	11.6	11.1	10.2
65 years and over	9.6	9.5	8.1	8.4
Men				
Total 16 years and over	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0
16 to 17 years .....	.7	.6	.7	.6
18 to 19 years .....	.8	.7	.8	.7
20 to 24 years	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2
25 years and over	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.3
25 to 34 years	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
35 to 44 years	7.3	7.0	6.5	6.1
45 to 54 years	12.8	11.8	11.2	10.1
55 to 64 years	15.3	14.5	13.4	10.5
65 years and over	8.3	8.3	7.0	8.3
Women				
Total 16 years and over	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.5
16 to 17 years .....	.7	.6	.7	.7
18 to 19 years .....	.8	.7	.8	.7
20 to 24 years	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
25 years and over	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.7
25 to 34 years	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7
35 to 44 years	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.8
45 to 54 years	6.3	6.8	6.7	7.0
55 to 64 years	9.8	9.7	9.9	10.0
65 years and over	10.1	9.9	9.5	8.4

NOTE: Data for 1996 are not strictly comparable with data for 1991 and earlier years because the 1996 data incorporate population controls from the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated undercount. Figures for the 1983-91 period are based on population controls from the

1980 census. Also, the 1996 figures incorporate the effects of the redesign of the Current Population Survey introduced in January 1994. Data exclude the incorporated and unincorporated self-employed.

Table 2. Percent of employed wage and salary workers 25 years and over who had 10 years or more of tenure with their current employer by age and sex, selected years, 1983-96

Age and sex	January 1983	January 1987	January 1991	February 1996
TOTAL				
Total, 25 years and over	31.9	30.7	32.2	30.5
25 to 29 years	3.3	4.1	5.1	2.8
30 to 34 years	16.9	16.9	19.3	14.7
35 to 39 years	29.9	29.6	31.1	26.9
40 to 44 years	38.1	38.7	39.3	36.1
45 to 49 years	46.5	45.2	46.5	44.5
50 to 54 years	53.5	51.8	51.4	50.4
55 to 59 years	59.3	57.6	56.7	54.0
60 to 64 years	59.8	55.9	55.4	51.5
65 years and over	50.9	50.1	46.3	47.4
Men				
Total, 25 years and over	37.7	35.0	35.9	33.1
25 to 29 years	4.0	4.5	5.7	3.3
30 to 34 years	18.7	18.7	21.1	15.6
35 to 39 years	36.9	34.8	35.6	30.5
40 to 44 years	51.1	48.5	46.3	41.7
45 to 49 years	57.8	53.0	53.5	50.8
50 to 54 years	62.3	59.4	58.5	54.9
55 to 59 years	66.2	63.2	61.0	55.7
60 to 64 years	65.6	58.7	57.5	50.4
65 years and over	47.6	47.4	42.6	47.6
Women				
Total, 25 years and over	24.9	25.7	28.2	27.6
25 to 29 years	2.5	3.6	4.4	2.2
30 to 34 years	14.8	14.7	17.3	13.6
35 to 39 years	21.6	23.8	26.1	22.9
40 to 44 years	23.4	27.9	32.0	30.4
45 to 49 years	33.0	36.4	39.3	38.1
50 to 54 years	42.5	43.0	43.4	45.8
55 to 59 years	51.0	50.8	51.4	52.1
60 to 64 years	52.6	52.4	53.1	52.7
65 years and over	54.5	53.1	49.9	47.2

NOTE: Data for 1996 are not strictly comparable with data for 1991 and earlier years because the 1996 data incorporate population controls from the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated undercount. Figures for the 1983-91 period are based on population controls from the

1980 census. Also, the 1996 figures incorporate the effects of the redesign of the Current Population Survey introduced in January 1994. Data exclude the incorporated and unincorporated self-employed.

Table 3. Distribution of employed wage and salary workers by tenure with current employer, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, February 1996

Age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Number employed (in thousands)	Percent distribution by tenure with current employer								
		Total	12 months or less	13 to 23 months	2 years	3 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 years or more
TOTAL										
Total, 16 years and over	110,281	100.0	26.0	8.5	4.8	15.2	19.8	10.0	6.8	9.0
16 to 19 years	5,749	100.0	77.6	11.8	5.5	5.0	.2	—	—	—
20 years and over	104,531	100.0	23.1	8.3	4.8	15.8	20.8	10.5	7.1	9.5
20 to 24 years	11,468	100.0	52.2	14.1	8.9	18.3	6.3	1	—	—
25 to 34 years	29,474	100.0	29.5	10.8	5.7	20.3	24.7	7.8	1.2	(1)
35 to 44 years	30,316	100.0	17.9	7.4	4.3	14.9	24.2	14.3	11.3	5.8
45 to 54 years	21,330	100.0	13.0	5.1	3.0	12.1	20.0	13.5	11.1	22.3
55 to 64 years	9,398	100.0	10.6	4.6	2.7	11.0	18.0	12.2	12.0	28.9
65 years and over	2,545	100.0	13.0	5.1	3.4	11.8	19.3	13.1	7.4	26.9
Men										
Total, 16 years and over	57,291	100.0	25.1	8.0	4.7	15.1	19.1	10.0	6.9	11.0
16 to 19 years	2,932	100.0	77.3	9.9	6.8	5.8	.2	—	—	—
20 years and over	54,359	100.0	22.3	7.9	4.6	15.6	20.2	10.6	7.3	11.6
20 to 24 years	5,979	100.0	52.7	13.2	8.2	19.1	6.6	.2	—	—
25 to 34 years	15,779	100.0	28.2	10.0	5.8	20.8	25.3	8.3	1.5	(1)
35 to 44 years	15,756	100.0	16.3	7.0	3.8	14.0	23.1	15.7	13.0	7.1
45 to 54 years	10,712	100.0	11.9	4.6	2.6	10.7	17.7	12.3	11.0	29.3
55 to 64 years	4,846	100.0	10.3	5.3	3.0	10.6	17.0	10.0	9.4	34.4
65 years and over	1,287	100.0	12.2	5.8	3.1	14.6	16.7	12.4	5.7	29.5
Women										
Total, 16 years and over	52,989	100.0	27.0	9.0	4.9	15.4	20.5	9.9	6.6	6.8
16 to 19 years	2,817	100.0	77.9	13.7	4.0	4.2	.2	—	—	—
20 years and over	50,172	100.0	24.1	8.7	5.0	16.0	21.6	10.4	7.0	7.2
20 to 24 years	5,489	100.0	51.7	15.0	9.8	17.4	6.0	.1	—	—
25 to 34 years	13,695	100.0	30.9	11.6	5.7	19.7	24.0	7.2	.9	—
35 to 44 years	14,561	100.0	19.6	7.8	4.7	15.9	25.5	12.7	9.5	4.4
45 to 54 years	10,617	100.0	14.1	5.5	3.3	13.5	22.3	14.8	11.3	15.2
55 to 64 years	4,551	100.0	11.0	3.9	2.4	11.4	19.1	14.5	14.8	23.1
65 years and over	1,258	100.0	13.9	4.3	3.8	8.9	22.0	13.8	9.2	24.2
White										
16 years and over	93,294	100.0	25.7	8.8	4.7	15.0	19.7	10.1	7.0	9.1
Men	49,158	100.0	24.7	8.3	4.5	14.7	19.1	10.2	7.1	11.3
Women	44,136	100.0	26.9	9.2	4.9	15.3	20.4	9.9	6.8	6.6
Black										
16 years and over	12,460	100.0	26.7	6.2	4.9	15.8	20.2	10.3	6.1	9.7
Men	5,785	100.0	27.4	5.3	5.2	16.5	19.4	9.6	6.3	10.3
Women	6,675	100.0	26.2	6.9	4.6	15.2	21.0	11.0	5.9	9.2
Hispanic origin										
16 years and over	10,504	100.0	29.7	9.1	5.5	19.0	20.4	8.0	4.2	4.1
Men	6,304	100.0	30.2	9.2	4.6	19.6	19.9	7.1	4.5	4.8
Women	4,200	100.0	29.0	9.1	6.9	18.1	21.0	9.2	3.6	3.1

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" groups are not presented and

Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data exclude the incorporated and unincorporated self-employed.

Table 4. Median years of tenure with current employer for employed wage and salary workers 25 years and over by age, sex, and educational attainment, February 1996

Age and sex	Total	Less than a high school diploma	High school graduates, no college	Some college, no degree	Associate degree	College graduates			
						Total	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctoral or professional degree
TOTAL									
Total, 25 years and over	5.0	4.3	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.6	6.1	5.2
25 to 34 years	2.8	2.2	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.0
35 to 44 years	5.3	3.9	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7
45 to 54 years	8.3	7.0	8.4	8.1	7.2	9.4	8.6	10.1	9.2
55 to 64 years	10.2	8.7	10.5	9.5	9.0	12.2	12.1	12.9	11.2
65 years and over	8.4	7.9	8.3	7.2	7.3	11.0	11.1	8.5	20.0
Men									
Total, 25 years and over	5.3	4.5	5.8	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.0	6.1	5.8
25 to 34 years	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.8	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.1
35 to 44 years	6.1	4.2	6.8	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.3	5.9	6.0
45 to 54 years	10.1	8.5	11.0	9.3	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.4	8.7
55 to 64 years	10.5	8.5	12.2	9.2	8.6	12.1	12.3	10.4	15.0
65 years and over	8.3	6.9	7.6	6.9	11.8	11.3	10.4	9.9	20.9
Women									
Total, 25 years and over	4.7	4.0	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.3	6.0	4.2
25 to 34 years	2.7	1.7	2.8	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.9
35 to 44 years	4.8	3.4	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.7	5.1
45 to 54 years	7.0	5.3	6.9	7.4	5.3	8.2	7.2	9.8	9.9
55 to 64 years	10.0	8.9	9.7	9.6	9.5	12.2	11.8	14.9	7.1
65 years and over	8.4	9.5	9.2	7.4	6.0	10.1	13.1	7.9	10.4

NOTE: Data exclude the incorporated and unincorporated self-employed.

Table 5. Median years of tenure with current employer for employed wage and salary workers by industry, selected years, 1983-96

Industry	January 1983	January 1987	January 1991	February 1996
Total, 16 years and over	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8
Agriculture	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.4
Nonagricultural industries	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.8
Government	5.8	6.5	6.5	6.9
Private industries	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3
Mining	3.4	6.1	5.8	6.1
Construction	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.9
Manufacturing	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.4
Durable goods ¹	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.3
Lumber and wood products	4.0	3.2	3.6	3.3
Furniture and fixtures	4.2	3.2	4.0	4.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	7.0	6.8	6.3	5.1
Primary metal industries	10.0	10.2	9.7	8.1
Fabricated metal products	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.1
Machinery and computing equipment	5.8	6.7	5.9	5.2
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	4.7	4.8	5.5	4.9
Transportation equipment ¹	8.8	8.0	7.6	8.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	13.0	11.2	11.7	7.8
Aircraft and parts	6.4	6.8	6.3	9.8
Professional and photographic equipment and watches	4.7	5.9	5.1	5.1
Toys, amusements, and sporting goods	3.6	5.8	3.2	2.7
Nondurable goods ¹	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.4
Food and kindred products	5.2	4.4	4.2	5.1
Textile mill products	7.0	7.0	5.6	5.4
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.8
Paper and allied products	7.6	8.6	7.6	8.4
Printing and publishing	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.3
Chemicals and allied products	7.0	7.2	5.7	6.9
Petroleum and coal products	6.0	11.7	8.4	10.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	5.4	4.4	4.7	4.7
Transportation and public utilities	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.2
Transportation	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.1
Communications and other public utilities	8.3	8.4	9.9	8.2
Wholesale trade	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.9
Retail trade	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.2	3.0	3.4	4.1
Banking and other finance	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.9
Insurance and real estate	3.0	2.9	3.2	4.2
Services ¹	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0
Private households	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3
Services, except private households	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0
Business services	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0
Automobile and repair services	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.9
Personal services, except private households	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3
Entertainment and recreation services	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.9
Hospitals	3.5	4.6	4.2	5.2
Health services, except hospitals	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.9
Educational services	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.8
Social services	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.8
Other professional services	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.5

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

NOTE: Data for 1996 are not strictly comparable with data for 1991 and earlier years because the 1996 data incorporate population controls from the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated undercount. Figures for the 1983-91 period are

based on population controls from the 1980 census. Also, the 1996 figures incorporate the effects of the redesign of the Current Population Survey introduced in January 1994. Data exclude the incorporated and unincorporated self-employed.

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BLS RELEASES NEW 1996-2006 EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

New projections for the American work force from 1996 to 2006 were issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, providing information on where future job growth is expected by industry and occupation and what the demographic makeup of the work force pursuing those jobs is likely to be.

These 10-year projections of economic growth, the labor force, and employment by industry and occupation are widely used for studying long-range economic and employment trends, planning education and training programs, and developing career information.

Labor force

The supply of workers, the labor force, is projected to increase by 15 million over the 1996-2006 period, from 134 million to 149 million. This represents an increase of 11 percent, less than the 14 percent increase over the previous 10-year period, 1986-96. (See table 1.) The projections indicate that the demographic composition of the labor force is expected to change because the population itself will change and because work force participation will change.

- The labor force age 45-64 will grow faster than the labor force of any other age group as the baby-boom generation (born 1946-64) continues to age. The labor force 25 to 34 years of age is projected to decline by almost 3 million, reflecting the decrease in births in the late 1960s and early 1970s.
- The labor force participation rates of women in nearly all age groups are projected to increase, but at a more moderate rate than in the previous 10 years, particularly among younger women. Men's labor force participation rates are projected to continue to decline for all age groups under 45 years of age. As a result, the women's labor force will grow more rapidly than the men's, and the women's share of the labor force will increase from 46 to 47 percent.

- The Asian-and-other labor force and Hispanic labor force are projected to increase faster than other groups, 41 percent and 36 percent, respectively, because of high net immigration and higher than average fertility. The black labor force is expected to grow by 14 percent, faster than the 9 percent growth rate for the white labor force.
- The Asian-and-other share of the labor force will increase from 4 to 5 percent and Hispanics from 10 to 12 percent. White non-Hispanics accounted for 75 percent of the labor force in 1996. Their share of the labor force in 2006 will decrease modestly to 73 percent.
- By 2006, the black and the Hispanic labor forces will be nearly equal in size, as more Hispanics than blacks will enter the labor force over the 1996-2006 period.

Employment

Industry employment

- Over the 1996-2006 period, total employment is projected to increase by 14 percent or 19 million, from 132 million in 1996 to 151 million in 2006. This growth rate is much slower than during the previous 10-year period 1986-1996 when growth was 19 percent and the economy gained 21 million additional jobs. (See table 2.)
- Service-producing industries will account for virtually all of the job growth. Only construction will add jobs in the goods-producing sector, offsetting declines in manufacturing and mining.
- Manufacturing's share of total jobs is expected to decline, as a decrease of 350,000 manufacturing jobs is projected. Manufacturing is expected to maintain its share of total output, as productivity in this sector is projected to increase. Accounting for 14 percent of employment in 1996, manufacturing is expected to account for just 12 percent in 2006.
- Health services, business services, social services, and engineering, management, and related services are expected to account for almost one of every two wage and salary worker jobs added to the economy during the 1996-2006 period. Of the 10 fastest growing industries, nine belong to one of these four industry groups. (See table 4a.)

Occupational employment

- Professional specialty occupations are projected to increase the fastest and to add the most jobs—4.8 million. This group also had the fastest rate of increase and the largest job growth in the 1986-96 period. Service workers are expected to add 3.9 million jobs. These two groups—on opposite ends of the educational attainment and earnings spectrum—are expected to provide 46 percent of total projected job growth over the 1996-2006 period. (See table 3.)
- Other groups that are projected to grow faster than the average are executive, administrative, and managerial occupations; technicians and related support occupations; and marketing and sales occupations.
- Administrative support occupations including clerical are projected to grow much slower than the average and slower than they have in the past, reflecting the increasing impact of office automation. The projected growth of 1.8 million jobs for this group is significantly less than the 3.1 million job growth over the 1986-96 period.
- Precision production, craft, and repair occupations and operators, fabricators, and laborers are projected to grow much more slowly than the average due to continuing advances in technology, changes in production methods, and the overall decline in manufacturing employment.
- The 10 fastest growing occupations include six health-related and four computer-related occupations. (See table 4b.)
- The 10 occupations adding the most jobs will account for more than one-fifth of total employment growth. (See table 4c.)

Education and training

Employment will increase in occupations requiring various amounts of education and training. Growth rates over the 1996-2006 period will range from 7 percent for occupations generally requiring postsecondary vocational training to 25 percent for occupations requiring a bachelor's degree. All categories that generally require an associate degree or more education are projected to grow faster than the 14 percent average of all occupations. In contrast, all other categories are expected to grow less than 14 percent. (See table 5.)

Notes

More detailed information on the 1996-2006 projections appears in five articles in the November 1997 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

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FEDERAL DEPOSIT

A graphic presentation of the highlights of the projections will appear in the forthcoming Winter 1997-98 *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*.

The *Monthly Labor Review* and *Occupational Outlook Quarterly* are sold by the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. The *Review* costs \$29 a year; single copies are \$7.50. The *Quarterly* costs \$9.50 a year; single copies are \$4.50. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Information from this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-606-7828, Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) phone: 202-606-5897, TDD Message Referral Phone Number: 1-800-326-2577.

Changes from past procedures used to develop projections

Projection period. Over the past four decades, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has developed projections in which the target year always ended in a zero or five and the projection period never was fewer than 10 years or more than 15 years. Two or three projections were made to each target year, because a new set of projections was developed every other year. This procedure caused some confusion with users about which set of projections was the proper set to use. In addition, concerns were raised about the validity of projections that were for a period longer than 10 years. To address these concerns, the BLS has changed its procedure and will develop 10-year projections beginning with the 1996-2006 projections. The next set of projections scheduled to be issued in November 1999 will cover the 1998-2008 period.

Alternatives. Since the early 1980s, three alternative scenarios, low-growth, moderate- or base case, and high-growth, were developed for each major segment of the projections—labor force, aggregate economic growth, industry employment, and occupational employment. In developing the three scenarios, most of the analytical effort was devoted to the preparation of the moderate (base case) alternative. The low-growth and high-growth scenarios were based on modest changes in labor force growth using different assumptions about immigration and labor force participation rates and modest changes in gross domestic product growth based on different assumptions for a few economic variables, such as defense expenditures, exports, or imports. In translating these assumptions into industry employment and occupational employment projections, no changes were made to significant factors that could affect industry and occupational employment, such as input-output coefficients and projected occupational staffing patterns of industries.

In general, users of the projections only considered the moderate (base case) scenario projections of industry employment and occupational employment. The BLS, itself, in using the occupational employment projections to develop career guidance information in the widely used *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, only used the moderate scenario. However, those who used the low-growth and high-growth projections often assumed that the difference between those two scenarios represented a range within which the BLS expected the employment projection to fall. That assumption was not true, as the procedures used to develop those alternative scenarios were not intended for that purpose. To avoid such misinterpretations, no alternative projections were developed for the 1996-2006 projections.

Table 1. Civilian labor force by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, 1986, 1996, and projected 2006

Group	Level			Change		Percent change		Percent distribution			Annual growth rate (percent)	
	1986	1996	2006	1986-96	1996-2006	1986-96	1996-2006	1986	1996	2006	1986-96	1996-2006
Total, 16 years and older	117,834	133,943	148,847	16,109	14,904	13.7	11.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.3	1.1
16 to 19	7,926	7,806	8,924	-120	1,118	-1.5	14.3	6.7	5.8	6.0	-0.2	1.3
20 to 24	15,441	13,377	15,494	-2,064	2,117	-13.4	15.8	13.1	10.0	10.4	-1.4	1.5
25 to 34	34,591	33,833	30,842	-758	-2,992	-2.2	-8.8	29.4	25.3	20.7	-0.2	-0.9
35 to 44	27,232	36,556	35,455	9,324	-1,101	34.2	-3.0	23.1	27.3	23.8	3.0	-0.3
45 to 54	17,739	26,397	35,157	8,658	8,760	48.8	33.2	15.1	19.7	23.6	4.1	2.9
55 to 64	11,894	12,146	18,753	252	6,607	2.1	54.4	10.1	9.1	12.6	0.2	4.4
65 and older	3,010	3,828	4,221	818	393	27.2	10.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.4	1.0
Men, 16 years and older	65,422	72,087	78,226	6,665	6,139	10.2	8.5	55.5	53.8	52.6	1.0	0.8
Women, 16 years and older	52,413	61,857	70,620	9,444	8,764	18.0	14.2	44.5	46.2	47.4	1.7	1.3
White, 16 years and older	101,801	113,108	123,581	11,307	10,473	11.1	9.3	86.4	84.4	83.0	1.1	0.9
Black, 16 years and older	12,654	15,134	17,225	2,480	2,091	19.6	13.8	10.7	11.3	11.6	1.8	1.3
Asian and other, 16 years and older	3,371	5,703	8,041	2,332	2,338	69.2	41.0	2.9	4.3	5.4	5.4	3.5
Hispanic origin, 16 years and older	8,076	12,774	17,401	4,698	4,627	58.2	36.2	6.9	9.5	11.7	4.7	3.1
Other than Hispanic origin, 16 years and older	109,758	121,169	131,446	11,411	10,276	10.4	8.5	93.1	90.5	88.3	1.0	0.8
White non-Hispanic	94,026	100,915	108,166	6,890	7,251	7.3	7.2	79.8	75.3	72.7	0.7	0.7

¹ The "Asian and other" group includes (1) Asians and Pacific Islanders and (2) American Indians and Alaska Natives. The historical data are derived by subtracting "black" from the "black and other" group; projections are made directly, not by subtraction.

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Table 2. Employment by major industry division, 1986, 1996, and projected 2006

Industry	Thousands of Jobs			Change		Percent distribution			Average annual rate of change	
	1986	1996	2006	1986-96	1996-2006	1986	1996	2006	1986-96	1996-2006
Total /1	111,374	132,352	150,927	20,978	18,575	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.7	1.3
Nonfarm wage and salary /2	98,727	118,731	136,318	20,004	17,587	88.6	89.7	90.3	1.9	1.4
Goods producing	24,538	24,431	24,451	-107	20	22.0	18.5	16.2	0.0	0.0
Mining	778	574	443	-204	-131	0.7	0.4	0.3	-3.0	-2.5
Construction	4,810	5,400	5,900	590	500	4.3	4.1	3.9	1.2	0.9
Manufacturing	18,951	18,457	18,108	-493	-350	17.0	13.9	12.0	-0.3	-0.2
Durable	11,200	10,766	10,514	-433	-252	10.1	8.1	7.0	-0.4	-0.2
Nondurable	7,751	7,691	7,593	-60	-98	7.0	5.8	5.0	-0.1	-0.1
Service producing	74,189	94,300	111,867	20,111	17,567	66.6	71.2	74.1	2.4	1.7
Transportation, communications, utilities	5,247	6,260	7,111	1,014	851	4.7	4.7	4.7	1.8	1.3
Wholesale trade	5,751	6,483	7,228	732	745	5.2	4.9	4.8	1.2	1.1
Retail trade	17,878	21,625	23,875	3,747	2,250	16.1	16.3	15.8	1.9	1.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,275	6,899	7,651	625	752	05.6	5.2	5.1	1.0	1.0
Services /2	22,346	33,586	44,852	11,240	11,266	20.1	25.4	29.7	4.2	2.9
Federal government	2,899	2,757	2,670	-142	-87	2.6	2.1	1.8	-0.5	-0.3
State and local government	13,794	16,690	18,480	2,896	1,790	12.4	12.6	12.2	1.9	1.0
Agriculture /3	3,327	3,642	3,618	314	-24	3.0	2.8	2.4	0.9	-0.1
Private household wage and salary	1,235	928	775	-307	-153	1.1	0.7	0.5	-2.8	-1.8
Nonagricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers /4	8,085	9,051	10,216	966	1,165	7.3	6.8	6.8	1.1	1.2

1/ Employment data for wage and salary workers are from the BLS Current Employment Statistics (payroll) survey, which counts jobs, whereas self-employed, unpaid family worker, agricultural, and private household data are from the Current Population Survey (household survey), which counts workers.

2/ Excludes SIC 074,5,8 (agricultural services) and 99 (nonclassifiable establishments), and is therefore not directly comparable with data published in Employment and Earnings.

3/ Excludes government wage and salary workers, and includes private sector SIC 08, 09 (forestry and fisheries).

4/ Excludes SIC 08, 09 (forestry and fisheries).

Table 3. Employment by major occupational group, 1986, 1996, and projected 2006
(Numbers in thousands of jobs)

Occupational group	Employment						Change			
	Number			Percent distribution			Number		Percent	
	1986	1996	2006	1986	1996	2006	1986-96	1996-2006	1986-96	1996-2006
Total, all occupations	111,375	132,353	150,927	100.0	100.0	100.0	20,978	18,574	18.8	14.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,568	13,542	15,866	9.5	10.2	10.5	2,974	2,324	28.1	17.2
Professional specialty	13,589	18,173	22,998	12.2	13.7	15.2	4,584	4,826	33.7	26.6
Technicians and related support	3,724	4,618	5,558	3.3	3.5	3.7	894	940	24.0	20.4
Marketing and sales	11,496	14,633	16,897	10.3	11.1	11.2	3,137	2,264	27.3	15.5
Administrative support, including clerical	20,871	24,019	25,825	18.7	18.1	17.1	3,147	1,806	15.1	7.5
Service	17,427	21,294	25,147	15.6	16.1	16.7	3,867	3,853	22.2	18.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and related	3,661	3,785	3,823	3.3	2.9	2.5	124	37	3.4	1.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,832	14,446	15,448	12.4	10.9	10.2	614	1,002	4.4	6.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,206	17,843	19,365	14.6	13.5	12.8	1,637	1,522	10.1	8.5

TABLE 4a. THE 10 INDUSTRIES WITH THE FASTEST EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, 1996-2006
(Numbers in thousands of jobs)

Industry description	Employment		Change, 1996-2006	
	1996	2006	Number	Percent
Computer and data processing services	1,208	2,509	1,301	108
Health services, nec.	1,172	1,968	796	68
Management and public relations	873	1,400	527	60
Miscellaneous transportation services	204	327	123	60
Residential care	672	1,070	398	59
Personnel supply services	2,646	4,039	1,393	53
Water and sanitation	231	349	118	51
Individual and miscellaneous social services	846	1,266	420	50
Offices of health practitioners	2,751	4,046	1,295	47
Amusement and recreation services, nec.	1,109	1,565	457	41

TABLE 4b. THE 10 OCCUPATIONS WITH THE FASTEST EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, 1996-2006
(Numbers in thousands of jobs)

Occupation	Employment		Change, 1996-2006	
	1996	2006	Number	Percent
Database administrators, computer support specialists, and all other computer scientists	212	461	249	118
Computer engineers	216	451	235	109
Systems analysts	506	1,025	520	103
Personal and home care aides	202	374	171	85
Physical and corrective therapy assistants and aides	84	151	66	79
Home health aides	495	873	378	76
Medical assistants	225	391	166	74
Desktop publishing specialists	30	53	22	74
Physical therapists	115	196	81	71
Occupational therapy assistants and aides	16	26	11	69

TABLE 4c. THE 10 OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST JOB GROWTH, 1996-2006
(Numbers in thousands of jobs)

Occupation	Employment		Change, 1996-2006	
	1996	2006	Number	Percent
Cashiers	3,146	3,677	530	17
Systems analysts	506	1,025	520	103
General managers and top executives	3,210	3,677	467	15
Registered nurses	1,971	2,382	411	21
Salespersons, retail	4,072	4,481	408	10
Truck drivers light and heavy	2,719	3,123	404	15
Home health aides	495	873	378	76
Teacher aides and educational assistants	981	1,352	370	38
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,312	1,645	333	25
Receptionists and information clerks	1,074	1,392	318	30

Table 5. Employment and total job openings, 1996-2006, and 1996 median weekly earnings by education and training category
(Numbers in thousands of jobs)

(Numbers in thousands of jobs)

Education and training category	Employment				Change		Total job openings due to growth and net replacements, 1996-2006 ¹		1996 median weekly earnings, full-time workers
	Number		Percent distribution		Number	Percent	Number	Percent distribution	
	1996	2006	1996	2006					
Total, all occupations	132,353	150,927	100.0	100.0	18,574	14.0	50,563	100.0	\$483
First professional degree	1,707	2,015	1.3	1.3	308	18.0	582	1.2	1,057
Doctoral degree	1,016	1,209	0.8	0.8	193	19.0	460	0.9	847
Master's degree	1,371	1,577	1.0	1.0	206	15.0	430	0.9	682
Work experience plus bachelor's or higher degree	8,971	10,568	6.8	7.0	1,597	17.8	3,481	6.9	786
Bachelor's degree	15,821	19,838	12.0	13.1	4,017	25.4	7,343	14.5	686
Associate's degree	4,122	5,036	3.1	3.3	915	22.2	1,614	3.2	639
Postsecondary vocational training	8,091	8,689	6.1	5.8	598	7.4	2,329	4.6	444
Work experience in a related occupation	9,966	11,177	7.5	7.4	1,211	12.2	3,285	6.5	534
Long-term on-the-job training	11,011	11,890	8.3	7.9	879	8.0	3,466	6.9	487
Moderate-term on-the-job training	16,792	18,260	12.7	12.1	1,468	8.7	5,628	11.1	434
Short-term on-the-job training	53,487	60,670	40.4	40.2	7,183	13.4	21,944	43.4	342

¹ Total job openings represent the sum of employment increases and net replacements. If employment change is negative, job openings due to growth are zero and total job openings equal net replacements.

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NUMBER OF JOBS HELD, LABOR MARKET ACTIVITY, AND EARNINGS GROWTH AMONG YOUNGER BABY BOOMERS: RESULTS FROM MORE THAN TWO DECADES OF A LONGITUDINAL SURVEY

The average person born in the later years of the baby boom held nearly 10 jobs from ages 18 to 36, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. More than two-thirds of these jobs were held in the first half of the period, from ages 18 to 27.

These findings are from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979, a survey of 9,964 young men and women who were ages 14 to 22 when first interviewed in 1979 and ages 35 to 43 when interviewed most recently in 2000. These respondents were born in the years 1957 to 1964, the later years of the "baby boom" that occurred in the United States from 1946 to 1964. The survey spans over two decades and provides information on work and nonwork experiences, training, schooling, income and assets, health conditions, and other characteristics. The information provided by respondents, who were interviewed annually from 1979 to 1994 and biennially since 1994, can be considered representative of all men and women born in the late 1950s and early 1960s and living in the United States when the survey began in 1979.

This release focuses on the number of jobs held and job duration, labor force participation, earnings growth, and promotions. Highlights from the survey include:

- Persons born from 1957 to 1964 held an average of 9.6 jobs from ages 18 to 36. These baby boomers held an average of 4.4 jobs while ages 18 to 22. The average fell to 3.2 jobs while ages 23 to 27, to 2.6 jobs while ages 28 to 32, and to 2.0 jobs from ages 33 to 36. Jobs that span more than one age group were counted once in each age group, so the average number of jobs held from age 18 to age 36 is less than the sum of the number of jobs across the individual age groups.
- The average individual was employed during nearly 76 percent of the weeks occurring from age 18 to age 36. Generally, men spent a larger percent of weeks employed than did women (83 percent versus 68 percent). Women spent much more time out of the labor force (27 percent of weeks) than did men (11 percent of weeks).
- The annual percent growth in inflation-adjusted hourly earnings was fastest from ages 18 to 22. Growth rates in earnings generally were higher for those who obtained more education.

- About 1 in 5 individuals ages 35 to 43 in 2000 reported that they had received a promotion from their employer between 1997 and 1999.

Number of Jobs Held

Individuals held an average of 9.6 jobs from age 18 to age 36, with over two-thirds of the jobs being held before age 28. In this report, a job is defined as an uninterrupted period of work with a particular employer. (See the Explanatory Note for additional information on the definition of a job.) On average, men held 9.9 jobs and women held 9.3 jobs from age 18 to age 36. Men held 4.5 jobs from age 18 to age 22, but only 2.1 jobs from age 33 to age 36. The reduction in the number of jobs held in successive age groups was similar for women. (See table 1.)

Differences in the number of jobs held also are apparent between race and ethnic groups. From age 18 to age 36, whites held more jobs than either blacks or Hispanics. The difference is most pronounced at younger ages; whites held 4.6 jobs from ages 18 to 22, compared with 3.6 jobs for blacks and 4.0 jobs for Hispanics. These racial differences nearly disappeared at older ages. From ages 33 to 36, whites, blacks, and Hispanics all held an average of about 2.0 jobs.

Duration of Employment Relationships

The length of time a worker remains with the same employer increases with the age at which the worker began the job. Of the jobs that workers began when they were ages 18 to 22, 72 percent of those jobs ended in less than a year, and 94 percent ended in fewer than 5 years. Only about 2 percent of the jobs that workers began when ages 18 to 22 were still held by those workers at the time of the 2000 survey, when the survey participants were ages 35 to 43. Among jobs started by workers when they were ages 28 to 32, 52 percent ended in less than a year, and 85 percent ended in fewer than 5 years; 10 percent of those jobs continued at the time of the 2000 survey. (See table 2.)

Although job duration tends to be longer the older a worker is when starting the job, these baby boomers continued to have large numbers of short-duration jobs even as they approached middle age. Among jobs started by workers when they were ages 33 to 36, 43 percent ended in the first year, and 76 percent ended in fewer than 5 years.

Percent of Weeks Employed, Unemployed, and Not in the Labor Force

On average, the baby boomers represented by the survey were employed during 76 percent of all the weeks occurring from age 18 to age 36. They were unemployed—that is, without jobs but actively seeking work—5 percent of the weeks. They were not in the labor force—that is, neither working nor seeking work—19 percent of the weeks. (See table 3.)

The amount of time spent employed differs substantially between educational-attainment groups, especially among blacks and Hispanics. Blacks with less than a high school diploma (as of the 2000 survey) spent 48 percent of weeks employed, while black high school graduates spent 62 percent of weeks employed. Hispanic high school dropouts spent 60 percent of weeks employed, compared with 71 percent of weeks for Hispanic high school graduates. White high school dropouts spent 68 percent of weeks employed, and white high school graduates spent 78 percent of weeks employed. Among college graduates, there was little difference between racial and ethnic groups in labor market attachment. Black, Hispanic, and white college graduates all spent about 80 percent of weeks employed.

The amount of time spent in the labor force also differs by sex, with women at every educational level and at every age spending fewer weeks in the labor force than men. Men with less than a high school diploma spent 75 percent of weeks employed from age 18 to age 36. These men also spent 10 percent of weeks unemployed. By comparison, women with less than a high school diploma spent just 46 percent of weeks employed and 6 percent of weeks unemployed from age 18 to age 36. The differences between men and women in labor force attachment were much smaller among those with a bachelor's degree or more, but men still spent a larger proportion of weeks employed than did women (83 percent versus 78 percent).

Labor force attachment is related to age for both men and women, with the percent of weeks employed increasing and the percent of weeks unemployed or not in the labor force falling as individuals grow older. From ages 18 to 22, men spent 21 percent of weeks out of the labor force, and women spent 32 percent of weeks out of the labor force. This age range is a period when large proportions of men and women attend college or receive vocational training, and, as a result, they spend less time in the labor force than they eventually will. Indeed, when these same men reached ages 23 to 27, they spent only 8 percent of weeks out of the labor force. (See table 4.)

Like men, women were more likely to participate in the labor force as they aged, but the reduction in the percent of weeks spent out of the labor force was much smaller among women than among men. In fact, after age 22, women spent, on average, three times as many weeks out of the labor force as men of their same generation. From ages 23 to 27, women spent 26 percent of weeks out of the labor force, the same percent of weeks spent out of the labor force when these women were ages 28 to 32 and little different from the 24 percent of weeks that women spent out of the labor force when they were ages 33 to 36.

Percent Growth in Real Earnings

The inflation-adjusted earnings of workers in the survey increased most rapidly while they were young. From the ages of 18 to 22, hourly earnings grew an average of 6.7 percent per year. The earnings growth rate slowed to 4.9 percent annually from age 23 to age 27, then to 2.7 percent annually from age 28 to age 32. From ages 32 to 36, however, average annual wage growth increased to 3.8 percent. This pattern in earnings growth reflects, in part, the state of the U.S. economy during the years in which survey participants were in each age group. In every age category, growth rates in inflation-adjusted hourly earnings generally were higher for workers with more education. (See table 5.)

Promotions

About 21 percent of employed individuals reported during the 2000 survey that they had received a promotion from an employer at some point from 1997 to 1999. Overall, men were slightly more likely than women to have received a promotion. Education was an important factor in the likelihood of men receiving a promotion. Seventeen percent of male high school dropouts received a promotion from 1997 to 1999, while 22 percent of men with some college and 32 percent of male college graduates received a promotion. Among women, high school dropouts were less likely than women in other educational categories to have received a promotion, but there was little difference between high school graduates, those with some college, and college graduates in the likelihood of receiving a promotion. (See table 6.)

Whites, blacks, and Hispanics were about equally likely to have received a promotion from 1997 to 1999, but there were differences within educational-attainment groups. Among workers with less than a high school diploma, blacks were less likely than Hispanics or whites to have received a promotion. Among college graduates, however, 30 percent of blacks had received promotions, compared with 28 percent of Hispanics and 25 percent of whites.

A Portable Document Format (PDF) version of this news release is available online at <http://www.bls.gov/nls/>.

Explanatory Note

The estimates in this release were obtained using data from the first 19 rounds of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79). This survey is conducted by the Center for Human Resource Research at The Ohio State University and the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago under the direction and sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sample

The NLSY79 is a nationally representative sample of 12,686 young men and women who were 14 to 22 years of age when first surveyed in 1979. This survey sample was initially composed of three subsamples:

- A cross-sectional sample of 6,111 youths that was designed to represent the noninstitutionalized, civilian population of young people living in the U.S. in 1979 and born between Jan. 1, 1957, and Dec. 31, 1964
- A supplemental sample of 5,295 youths designed to oversample noninstitutionalized, civilian black, Hispanic, and economically disadvantaged nonblack, non-Hispanic youths living in the U.S. in 1979 and born between Jan. 1, 1957, and Dec. 31, 1964
- A military sample of 1,280 youths born between Jan. 1, 1957, and Dec. 31, 1961, and enlisted in the Army, Air Force, Navy, or Marine Corps as of September 30, 1978

In 1985, the military sample was discontinued, and, in 1991, the economically disadvantaged nonblack, non-Hispanic youths were dropped from the supplemental sample. As a result, the NLSY79 sample now includes 9,964 individuals from the cross-sectional sample and the black and Hispanic supplemental samples. (This sample size is not adjusted for sample members who have died.)

Individuals were surveyed annually from 1979 to 1994 and biennially since 1994. In 2000, 8,033 individuals responded to the survey, for a retention rate of 81 percent. Only these individuals are included in the estimates in this release. All results are weighted using the 2000 survey weights that correct for the oversampling, interview nonresponse, and permanent attrition from the survey. When weighted, the estimates represent all persons born in the years 1957 to 1964 and living in the U.S. when the survey began in 1979. Not represented by the survey are U.S. immigrants who were born from 1957 to 1964 and moved to the United States after 1979.

Work history data

The total number of jobs that people hold during their work life is an easy concept to understand but a difficult one to

measure. Reliable estimates require a survey that interviews the same people over the course of their entire work life and also keeps track of all the jobs they ever held. The NLSY79 tracks the number of jobs that people have held, but the respondents in this survey are still relatively young, ages 35 to 43 in 2000, and have many years of work life ahead of them. As the cohort continues to age, however, more complete information will become available.

A unique feature of the NLSY79 is that it collects the beginning and ending dates of all jobs held by a respondent so that a longitudinal history can be constructed of each respondent's work experiences. The NLSY79 work history data provide a week-by-week work record of each respondent from Jan. 1, 1978, through the most recent survey date. These data contain information on the respondent's labor force status each week, the usual hours worked per week at all jobs, and earnings for all jobs. If a respondent worked at more than one job in any week, hours and earnings are obtained for up to four additional jobs. When a respondent who missed one or more consecutive survey rounds is interviewed again, he is asked to provide information about all time since the last interview.

Interaction between time and age in a longitudinal survey

Because the NLSY79 is a longitudinal survey, meaning the same people are surveyed over time, the ages of the respondents change with each survey round. It is important to keep in mind this inherent link between the calendar years and the ages of the respondents. For example, table 5 reports earnings growth from age 23 to age 27. The youngest respondents in the sample (birth year 1964) were these ages during 1987-92, whereas the oldest respondents (birth year 1957) were these ages during 1980-85.

Although participants in the NLSY79 were ages 35 to 43 during the 2000 interviews, tables 1-5 of this release cover only the period while the respondents were ages 18 to 36. The reason for not including older ages in these tables is that the sample sizes were still too small to provide statistically reliable estimates for age groups older than 36. As the NLSY79 continues to be administered and the respondents age, subsequent rounds of the survey will enable analyses to be conducted for older age groups.

As with age, the educational attainment of individuals may change from year to year. In the tables and analysis presented in this report, educational attainment is defined as of the 2000 survey. This definition is used even when data on age and educational attainment are presented together. For example, table 1 reports the number of jobs held during different age categories. Suppose that a respondent had completed a

bachelor's degree at age 28. That respondent would be included in the "Bachelor's degree or more" educational category in all age categories shown on the table, even though he or she did not have a bachelor's degree at any point from age 18 to age 27.

Definitions

Job. A job is defined as an uninterrupted period of work with a particular employer. Jobs are therefore employer-based, not position-based. If a respondent indicates that he or she left a job but in a subsequent survey returned to the same job, it is counted as a new job. For example, if an individual worked in a retail establishment during the summer, quit at the end of summer to return to school, and then resumed working for the same employer the following spring, this sequence would count as two jobs, rather than one. For self-employed workers, each "new" job is defined by the individuals themselves.

Unemployment. If respondents indicate a gap between employers, they are asked how many of those weeks they spent searching for employment or on layoff. For that number of weeks, they are considered unemployed. For the remaining weeks, they are coded as not in the labor force. No probing for intensity of job search is done.

Usual earnings. Respondents can report earnings over any time frame (hour, day, week, month, year). For those who do not report an hourly wage, one is constructed using usual hours worked over that time frame. Wages greater than \$100 per

hour and less than \$1 per hour were not included in the analysis of earnings growth because the reported earnings levels were almost certainly in error. For the same reason, individuals who had inflation-adjusted earnings growth greater than 100 percent were not included in the analysis. These exclusions from the analysis affected 358 respondents.

Promotions. Respondents are asked a series of questions about promotions received from all employers. In particular, respondents are asked if they had been promoted by an employer since they began working for that employer or since the date of the last interview, whichever is more recent. These statistics are self-reported by the respondents.

Race and ethnic groups. In this release, the findings are reported for non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks, and Hispanics. These three groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates. In other BLS publications, estimates usually are published for whites, blacks, and Hispanics, but these groups are not mutually exclusive. The term "Hispanic" is considered to be an ethnic group, and Hispanics can be of any race. Most other BLS publications include Hispanics in the white and black race groups in addition to the Hispanic ethnic group.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Number of jobs held by individuals from age 18 to age 36 in 1978-2000 by educational attainment, sex, race, Hispanic ethnicity, and age

Characteristic	Average number of jobs for persons ages 18 to 36 in 1978-2000				
	Total ¹	Ages 18 to 22	Ages 23 to 27	Ages 28 to 32	Ages 33 to 36
Total	9.6	4.4	3.2	2.6	2.0
Less than a high school diploma	9.7	4.0	3.1	2.6	2.0
High school graduates, no college	9.2	4.1	3.0	2.6	2.0
Less than a bachelor's degree	10.0	4.5	3.0	2.7	2.1
Bachelor's degree or more	10.0	5.0	3.5	2.6	1.9
Men	9.9	4.5	3.4	2.8	2.1
Less than a high school diploma	11.1	4.7	3.7	3.0	2.1
High school graduates, no college	9.6	4.4	3.4	2.8	2.0
Less than a bachelor's degree	10.5	4.7	3.5	2.9	2.2
Bachelor's degree or more	9.5	4.6	3.4	2.5	2.0
Women	9.3	4.3	3.0	2.4	1.9
Less than a high school diploma	7.8	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7
High school graduates, no college	8.7	3.9	3.0	2.4	2.0
Less than a bachelor's degree	9.5	4.4	3.2	2.5	2.0
Bachelor's degree or more	10.6	5.4	3.7	2.6	1.8
White non-Hispanic.....	9.8	4.6	3.3	2.6	2.0
Less than a high school diploma	10.3	4.3	3.3	2.7	2.1
High school graduates, no college	9.2	4.3	3.1	2.6	2.0
Less than a bachelor's degree	10.3	4.7	3.5	2.7	2.1
Bachelor's degree or more	10.0	5.1	3.5	2.6	1.9
Black non-Hispanic	9.1	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.0
Less than a high school diploma	8.3	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.7
High school graduates, no college	9.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.1
Less than a bachelor's degree	9.0	3.8	3.1	2.6	2.1
Bachelor's degree or more	10.0	4.4	3.7	2.8	2.2
Hispanic	8.9	4.0	3.0	2.5	1.9
Less than a high school diploma	9.2	3.8	2.9	2.4	1.9
High school graduates, no college	8.7	3.9	2.9	2.5	1.9
Less than a bachelor's degree	8.8	4.1	3.0	2.4	1.8
Bachelor's degree or more	9.4	4.3	3.2	2.7	2.0

¹ Jobs that were held in more than one of the age categories were counted in each appropriate column, but only once in the total column.

NOTE: The first two columns exclude individuals who turned age 18 before Jan. 1, 1978. The first and last columns exclude individuals who had not yet turned age 37 when interviewed in 2000.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 consists of men and women who were born in the years 1957-64 and were ages 14 to 22 when first interviewed in 1979. These individuals were ages 35 to 43 in 2000. Educational attainment is defined as of the 2000 survey. Race and Hispanic ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates.

Table 2. Duration of employment relationships with a single employer for all jobs started from age 18 to age 36 by persons born in the years 1957-64 and living in the United States in 1979, by age at start of job, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity

Age at the start of job and characteristic	Cumulative percent distribution of duration of completed employment relationships					Percent of jobs ongoing in 2000
	Less than 1 year	Less than 2 years	Less than 5 years	Less than 10 years	Less than 15 years	
Ages 18 to 22	72.2	84.8	93.9	96.9	97.7	1.9
Men	72.6	84.9	93.6	96.8	97.6	2.1
Women	71.7	84.7	94.1	97.0	97.9	1.7
White non-Hispanic	71.8	84.6	93.7	96.8	97.6	2.0
Black non-Hispanic	75.2	87.0	95.1	97.7	98.4	1.4
Hispanic	71.0	83.4	93.0	97.0	97.8	1.9
Ages 23 to 27	59.3	75.7	88.5	93.7	95.0	4.9
Men	59.6	75.9	87.8	92.9	94.5	5.4
Women	58.9	75.5	89.3	94.5	95.7	4.2
White non-Hispanic	58.4	74.9	88.0	93.4	94.9	5.1
Black non-Hispanic	63.3	79.2	90.9	95.0	94.9	4.0
Hispanic	59.8	76.6	88.8	93.7	95.0	5.0
Ages 28 to 32	51.8	68.6	84.7	89.6	89.9	10.0
Men	52.1	68.5	84.2	88.7	89.1	10.9
Women	51.5	68.7	85.2	90.6	90.9	9.1
White non-Hispanic	50.4	67.2	83.8	89.0	89.3	10.7
Black non-Hispanic	57.7	74.8	88.2	92.1	92.5	7.5
Hispanic	53.1	69.5	85.2	90.4	90.8	9.2
Ages 33 to 36	43.2	59.9	76.2	(¹)	(¹)	21.8
Men	41.9	59.6	75.4	(¹)	(¹)	22.6
Women	44.6	60.2	76.9	(¹)	(¹)	21.1
White non-Hispanic	41.6	58.1	75.2	(¹)	(¹)	22.9
Black non-Hispanic	49.4	66.7	80.3	(¹)	(¹)	17.8
Hispanic	45.8	62.1	77.2	(¹)	(¹)	20.4

¹ Estimates are not presented for these categories because most sample members were not yet old enough at the time of the 2000 survey to have completed jobs of these durations.

NOTE: The age category of 18 to 22 excludes individuals who turned age 18 before Jan. 1, 1978.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 consists of men and women who were born in the years 1957-64 and were ages 14 to 22 when first interviewed in 1979. These individuals were ages 35 to 43 in 2000. Race and Hispanic ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates.

Table 3. Percent of weeks individuals were employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force from age 18 to age 36 in 1978-2000 by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity

Characteristic	Percent of total weeks while ages 18 to 36 in 1978-2000		
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total, ages 18 to 36 in 1978-2000	75.7	5.1	18.8
Less than a high school diploma	62.9	8.5	28.2
High school graduates, no college	75.3	5.8	18.4
Less than a bachelor's degree	78.2	4.5	16.7
Bachelor's degree or more	80.2	2.8	16.7
Men	82.8	5.7	11.0
Less than a high school diploma	75.3	10.2	14.0
High school graduates, no college	83.6	6.2	9.4
Less than a bachelor's degree	86.3	4.7	8.6
Bachelor's degree or more	82.7	3.0	14.0
Women	68.4	4.5	26.7
Less than a high school diploma	45.6	6.3	47.8
High school graduates, no college	66.5	5.2	27.9
Less than a bachelor's degree	71.5	4.3	23.5
Bachelor's degree or more	77.6	2.6	19.5
White non-Hispanic	78.1	4.2	17.2
Less than a high school diploma	67.9	7.8	23.9
High school graduates, no college	78.4	4.7	16.4
Less than a bachelor's degree	79.7	3.7	16.2
Bachelor's degree or more	80.3	2.6	16.7
Black non-Hispanic	65.4	9.8	24.5
Less than a high school diploma	48.4	10.5	38.6
High school graduates, no college	62.3	11.3	25.8
Less than a bachelor's degree	73.0	8.2	18.2
Bachelor's degree or more	79.4	4.5	15.7
Hispanic	71.0	5.4	23.1
Less than a high school diploma	60.1	7.9	31.5
High school graduates, no college	70.6	5.5	23.3
Less than a bachelor's degree	77.5	3.9	18.0
Bachelor's degree or more	80.0	3.1	16.3

NOTE: This table excludes individuals who turned age 18 before Jan. 1, 1978, or who had not yet turned age 37 when interviewed in 2000.

Totals do not add to 100 percent due to a small number of respondents whose employment status cannot be determined for all weeks.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 consists of men and women who were born in the years 1957-64 and were ages 14 to 22 when first interviewed in 1979. These individuals were ages 35 to 43 in 2000. Educational attainment is defined as of the 2000 survey. Race and Hispanic ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates.

Table 4. Percent of weeks individuals were employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force from age 18 to age 36 in 1978-2000 by age, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity

Age and characteristic	Percent of total weeks		
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
Total, ages 18 to 36 in 1978-2000 ¹	75.7	5.1	18.8
Ages 18 to 22 in 1978-1987 ²	64.4	8.8	26.4
Ages 23 to 27 in 1983-1992	77.1	5.5	17.0
Ages 28 to 32 in 1985-1997	79.2	3.8	16.4
Ages 33 to 36 in 1990-2000 ³	81.2	3.1	15.3
Men, ages 18 to 36 in 1978-2000 ¹	82.8	5.7	11.0
Ages 18 to 22 in 1978-1987 ²	68.7	9.9	20.9
Ages 23 to 27 in 1983-1992	84.8	6.4	8.2
Ages 28 to 32 in 1985-1997	87.9	4.2	7.2
Ages 33 to 36 in 1990-2000 ³	89.2	3.4	7.0
Women, ages 18 to 36 in 1978-2000 ¹	68.4	4.5	26.7
Ages 18 to 22 in 1978-1987 ²	59.9	7.6	32.1
Ages 23 to 27 in 1983-1992	69.0	4.5	26.1
Ages 28 to 32 in 1985-1997	70.2	3.4	25.9
Ages 33 to 36 in 1990-2000 ³	73.0	2.8	23.8
White non-Hispanic, ages 18 to 36 in 1978-2000 ¹	78.1	4.2	17.2
Ages 18 to 22 in 1978-1987 ²	67.4	7.6	24.5
Ages 23 to 27 in 1983-1992	79.5	4.6	15.5
Ages 28 to 32 in 1985-1997	81.3	3.1	15.0
Ages 33 to 36 in 1990-2000 ³	83.1	2.5	14.0
Black non-Hispanic, ages 18 to 36 in 1978-2000 ¹	65.4	9.8	24.3
Ages 18 to 22 in 1978-1987 ²	51.3	14.8	33.6
Ages 23 to 27 in 1983-1992	67.2	10.3	22.0
Ages 28 to 32 in 1985-1997	70.4	7.5	21.3
Ages 33 to 36 in 1990-2000 ³	73.1	6.2	20.3
Hispanic, ages 18 to 36 in 1978-2000 ¹	71.0	5.4	23.1
Ages 18 to 22 in 1978-1987 ²	60.4	9.2	30.0
Ages 23 to 27 in 1983-1992	71.3	6.0	22.0
Ages 28 to 32 in 1985-1997	74.3	4.3	20.5
Ages 33 to 36 in 1990-2000 ³	76.9	3.7	18.4

¹ This category excludes individuals who turned age 18 before Jan. 1, 1978, or who had not yet turned age 37 when interviewed in 2000.

² This category excludes individuals who turned age 18 before Jan. 1, 1978.

³ This category excludes individuals who had not yet turned age 37 when interviewed in 2000.

NOTE: Totals do not add to 100 percent due to a small number of respondents whose employment status cannot be determined for all weeks.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 consists of men and women who were born in the years 1957-64 and were ages 14 to 22 when first interviewed in 1979. These individuals were ages 35 to 43 in 2000. Race and Hispanic ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates.

Table 5. Average annual percent growth in inflation-adjusted hourly earnings from 1978 to 2000 by educational attainment, sex, race, Hispanic ethnicity, and age

Characteristic	Average annual percent growth in hourly earnings			
	Ages 18 to 22	Ages 23 to 27	Ages 28 to 32	Ages 33 to 36
Total	6.7	4.9	2.7	3.8
Less than a high school diploma	5.4	2.2	1.1	4.3
High school graduates, no college	5.8	3.1	2.1	3.1
Less than a bachelor's degree	6.4	4.8	2.5	3.6
Bachelor's degree or more	9.0	9.2	4.6	4.9
Men	6.7	5.5	2.8	3.8
Less than a high school diploma	4.4	2.8	1.0	3.2
High school graduates, no college	6.5	3.7	1.7	2.8
Less than a bachelor's degree	7.1	5.6	2.8	3.6
Bachelor's degree or more	8.2	10.3	5.6	5.9
Women	6.8	4.2	2.7	3.7
Less than a high school diploma	7.4	0.8	1.4	6.1
High school graduates, no college	5.1	2.4	2.6	3.3
Less than a bachelor's degree	5.9	4.1	2.3	3.6
Bachelor's degree or more	9.8	8.0	3.5	3.7
White non-Hispanic	7.1	5.1	2.8	3.9
Less than a high school diploma	6.4	2.2	1.0	5.2
High school graduates, no college	5.8	3.0	2.2	3.2
Less than a bachelor's degree	6.7	5.1	2.4	3.5
Bachelor's degree or more	9.2	9.2	4.6	5.0
Black non-Hispanic	5.1	4.1	2.4	3.7
Less than a high school diploma	2.9	2.3	1.0	2.2
High school graduates, no college	5.2	3.6	1.8	3.4
Less than a bachelor's degree	5.1	3.7	2.8	4.5
Bachelor's degree or more	7.2	9.1	5.1	4.0
Hispanic	6.5	3.4	2.3	2.7
Less than a high school diploma	3.3	2.9	0.8	2.2
High school graduates, no college	7.7	2.3	1.9	1.2
Less than a bachelor's degree	6.5	3.3	3.2	3.2
Bachelor's degree or more	8.3	8.1	3.8	6.8

NOTE: The first column excludes individuals who turned age 18 before 1978. The last column excludes individuals who were not yet age 37 when interviewed in 2000.

The CPI-U-X1 (research index) was used to adjust hourly earnings to 2000 dollars, prior to calculating the growth rates.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 consists of men and women who were born in the years 1957-64 and were ages 14 to 22 when first interviewed in 1979. These individuals were age 35 to 43 in 2000. Educational attainment is defined as of the 2000 survey. Race and Hispanic ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates.

Table 6. Percent of employed individuals ages 35 to 43 in 2000 who were promoted by their employer from 1997 to 1999, by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity

Characteristic	Percent who were promoted, 1997-1999
Total	21.4
Less than a high school diploma	15.3
High school graduates, no college	20.8
Less than a bachelor's degree	20.7
Bachelor's degree or more	25.8
Men	22.8
Less than a high school diploma	16.5
High school graduates, no college	19.8
Less than a bachelor's degree	21.8
Bachelor's degree or more	32.3
Women	19.8
Less than a high school diploma	13.2
High school graduates, no college	21.9
Less than a bachelor's degree	19.8
Bachelor's degree or more	18.7
White non-Hispanic	21.3
Less than a high school diploma	16.7
High school graduates, no college	20.9
Less than a bachelor's degree	19.2
Bachelor's degree or more	25.2
Black non-Hispanic	21.5
Less than a high school diploma	10.2
High school graduates, no college	20.6
Less than a bachelor's degree	24.6
Bachelor's degree or more	29.9
Hispanic	22.0
Less than a high school diploma	16.0
High school graduates, no college	21.0
Less than a bachelor's degree	25.2
Bachelor's degree or more	27.5

NOTE: Since 1994, respondents have been asked if they have been promoted by an employer since starting to work for the employer or since the date of the last interview, whichever is more recent.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 consists of men and women who were born in the years 1957-64 and were ages 14 to 22 when first interviewed in 1979. These individuals were ages 35 to 43 in 2000. Educational attainment is defined as of the 2000 survey. Race and Hispanic ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups, which are included in the overall totals, are not shown separately because their representation in the survey sample is not sufficiently large to provide statistically reliable estimates.

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